RS. 166-8
WE buy a
ROYAL WEST-END CYCLE.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SIGNED BY H. B. HORNIMAN, 1915—18

The Bombay Chronicle

MOTOR CYCLES.
English made from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,750 Quotations free from
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IX. NO. 9 BOMBAY: TUESDAY. JANUARY 11, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1921		
14 Jan.	CHINA	7,983
20th ,,	CALEDONIA†	7,572
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8,002
27th ,,	SICILIA‡	6,863
3rd Feb.	MOREA*	10,890
8th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,432
10th ,,	PLASSY‡	7,346
15th ,,	MALWA	10,852
24th ,,	MALDERA*	13,225

(a) "CALEDONIA".—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.
(b) "SICILIA" & "PLASSY".—Vessels from Far East. Call Bombay in only.
(c) "MOREA" & "NALDERA".—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.
P. O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN is notified that there will be NO Special Cruise across France for some considerable time to come.
Cargo.—Under no circumstances can Dog be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date About	Steamers	Tons.
1921		
9th Jan.	MASHOBRA	8,206
15th ,,	ANDALA	8,246
3rd Feb.	CHANDA*	6,169
22nd ,,	NEURALIA	9,082

*"CHANDA".—Has accommodation for a limited number of second saloon passengers only.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
1921		
1st Jan.	NALDERA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne & Sydney
15th ,,	DUMRA	Calls Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
29th ,,		Calls Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne & Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamer.	Remarks.
28th Dec.	BANDRA	P. Gulf ports via Karachi.
31st ,,	LHASA	Karachi Direct.
31st ,,	UMKADARA	Gulf direct.
31st ,,	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.
3rd ,,	LINGA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of B. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged on.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Yamato Maru	K Ando	4379	4th Jan.	12th Jan.
*Sashida Maru No. 3	M Kojaka	4646	15th Jan	22nd Jan
Sangoan Maru	Y Nakajima	5050	27th Jan.	5th Feb.

* These steamers have no accomodation for Passengers.

For freight and passage apply to
K. NAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	arrival	Departure
Kadus Maru	R Yano	15th Jan	25th Jan
Burma Maru	S Kobayashi	30 ,,	12th Feb
Saigon Maru	I Ijichi	10th Feb	22nd Feb
Masado Maru	T Watanabe	15th Feb	28th Feb

For Freight and Passages, etc., Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Gaiyati Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON (DIRECT

NEXT APPROXIMATE SAILING.

25TH JANUARY, 1921.

FARES:—

	Rs.
First Class "A"	1,100
First Class "B"	1,000
First Class "C"	900
Second Class	800

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made o three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be reserved without a pay ment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.

All cabins are fitted with electric ligh and fans.

The Steamer carries a fully qualif surgeon and stewardesses.

There is no deck accommodation for ser vants of passengers.

For passages and full particulars appl to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 5354.
Telegrams, "JALANATH," Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Mongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT & DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1913.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,85,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	8

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Kapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND.... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 46, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokkaichi
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
H. M. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,50,75,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,51,010/-/
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Bhuleshwar Bazar, 207, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandganj.
Cawnpore—Mathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
E. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened an favourable terms Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, Fort,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ...	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes o Life Assurance Transacted Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane.
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.
of
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
802, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Society's Assurance Fund after making [illegible] Reserve Fund to exceed Rs. 40,00,000 [illegible] only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.
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Manager,
Bombay Branch.
48, Madan Street, Bombay.

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MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agents.
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1871.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,800.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
SEVJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
We specialize in dealing in ALL—DESCRIPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT PAPER. Investors will decidedly benefit themselves if they place their business in this line in our hands or consult us before they purchase or sell their holdings. Lagre or Small orders promptly executed and funds advanced in anticipation of Sales.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Government Paper on easy terms. Liberal yield allowed on balances left with us.
Current Accounts 3% p. a.
Saving's Bank 5% p. a.
Fixed Deposits 6½% p. a.
For further information Apply to:
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Managing Director.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmenship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patco, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays you [illegible]
The Company pays your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vas, Branch Secretary,
LISTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & CO.
Direct Importers and Large Stock Holders of
Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as
14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 40, 41½, 50, 60, 69, 75 and 90 lbs. per yd.
Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings, Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.
Tipping Wagons of every description promptly made to order.
Prices Moderate, Correspondence Invited.
Mazagaon, Darukhana, Post No. 10, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4170. Tele. Add. "Rail Plant"

Help Yourselves and Your Country
BY ALWAYS USING YOUR COUNTRY MADE
The "Hydra" Boot-Cream, Boot-Blacking, Metal Polish, Writing Inks (Fluid, Powder, Tablet, Extract), Pancha Kusum Hair Oil, etc., etc.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE ORIENTAL INDUSTRIAL CO.
Government and Railway Contractors,
9, Bonfields Lane, CALCUTTA.
Price List Freeon Application.

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet—THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

FOR FACTORIES, MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS
In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanized Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALLA.
Opp. Police Chowki, Null Bazar
Post No. 2, BOMBAY.

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

Britain's Bonniest Babies

are GLAXO Babies!

Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

H.M. Government purchased nearly 10,000,000 lbs. weight of

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

during 1917-18 to ensure that Britain's Babies should be properly fed.

Can you have more substantial proof that Glaxo is the food for YOUR Baby?

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

For RHEUMATISM

Those twinges of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuritis however slight, are warnings. They mean that these serious complaints have settled in your joints, muscles and nerves. Don't ignore them—banish the pain with Sloan's Liniment. It is the swiftest pain killer known, and no matter how severe the pain may be or how long you have been suffering Sloan's will give quick relief.

NO RUBBING REQUIRED.

Mr. T. O. Sill, 9 Day Street, Aspley, Huddersfield, writes: "After being bad with Rheumatism for nearly eight months, I tried Sloan's Liniment, and I was able to start work in ten days. I have now been working for 18 weeks, and if I feel any pain I just put a drop of Sloan's Liniment on and it is gone by the morning."

Sold by all chemists and bazaars.

Representatives for India:—MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Ltd., 14-16 Green St., Bombay; 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta; and Branches.

Sloan's Liniment "KILLS PAIN"

For delicate digestions.

For children, invalids and others who need a milk diet, it is best to boil a little Corn Flour in the milk—a teaspoonful to a breakfastcupful of milk. This makes it perfectly digestible.

Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour

It is a wise policy always to have a packet at hand in case of sickness. It is invaluable in cases of dysentery, and in the preparation of light, nourishing dishes for the sick.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 9.

Weather disturbance in the south of the Bay and few light falls occurred South east Madras. Negapatam reporting half an inch.

Forecast:—Increase in South-East Madras.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th January 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is above normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Agra humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is normal.

Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in North Rajputana but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal. Night temperature is below the average at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Indore and in Cutch and Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average at Veraval; night temperature is below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Saugor. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is above the average at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect and day temperature is higher than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear.—Humidity is in defect in the north of the Bombay Deccan and in north Hyderabad. Day temperature is generally higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain in southeast Madras, Negapatam reporting a fall of 2.40in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in southeast Madras and in south Malabar, and on the north Madras coast. Light to moderate cloud has also spread over the Punjab. The sea is very rough at Negapatam and moderate at Madras and Colombo and conditions are disturbed in the extreme south.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in southeast Madras and Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th January 1921.

Weather is disturbed in the south of the Bay. A few light falls of rain have occurred in southeast Madras, Negapatam reporting half an inch.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 10th JAN. 1921.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Departure since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (—)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jask	76.6	54.3	81	..	0.04	—1.20
Do. (—)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat	74.3	64.6	71	..	0	—1.11
Do. (—)	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.8	46.9	58	..	0.02	—0.32
Rawalpindi	71 7	44.8	39	..	0.11	—0.12
Lahore	76 0	43 2	16	..	0	—0.71
Hissar	74.2	43 1	42	..	0.08	—0.48
Ambala	70 6	48.0	54	..	0	—1.69
Delhi	74 4	51 2	42	..	0	—0.50
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.4	50.0	48	..	0	—0.54
Mainpuri	77.8	47.8	14	..	0	—0.79
Jhansi	79.6	48 3	7*	..	0	—0.54
Cawapore	78 7	50 1	20	..	0	—0.91
Allahabad	82.7	49.3	34	..	0	—0.84
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	70	0 0	42	..	0	—0.32
Karachi	76.9	56 1	50	..	0.32	—0.06
Ajmer	74.1	44.2	60	..	0	—0.67
Jaipur	76 0	45 3	43	..	0	—0.46
Kotah	77.6	51.0	50	..	0	—0.41
Mount Abu	68.0	49.3	..	..	0	—0.40
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	77.4	43.1	37	..	0	—0.12
Dwarka	79 4	..	42	..	0	—0.06
Veraval	80.2	..	31	..	0	—0.33
Rajkot	82 8	49 0	27	..	0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	83 3	50 8	26	..	0	—0.27
Surat	10?.4	56 1	10	..	0	—0.28
Ahmedabad	85. 3	49 .	19	..	0	—0.15
Deesa	88 8	50 0	20	..	0	—0.18
Deemuch	77 1	51 1	61	..	0	—0.39
Indore	72 6	.. 1	19	..	0	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.7	51.6	66	..	0	—1.07
Saugor	80 8	54.4	56	..	0	—1.28
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	0	..
Khandwa	89.0	..	55	..	0	—0.97
Akola	98 6	55.1	39	..	0	—1.38
Amraoti	90 8	56.1	34	..	0	—1.24
Nagpur	96 0	53 6	45	..	0	—1.46
Chanda	91.4	61 8	62	..	0	—1.18
Raipur	86.5	57.6	65	..	0	—0.72
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82 0	68.5	76	..	0	—0.56
Ratnagiri	98.1	68 3	32	..	0	—0.17
Marmugoa	92 7	67 4	66	..	0.15	—1.04
Karwar	89.7	68 9	79	..	0	—0.53
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.4	53.1	24	..	0	—0.98
Ahmednagar	99 0	61 8	31	..	0	—1.15
Poona	91.0	55 1	6	..	0	—1.06
Sholapur	90.0	68 6	9	..	0.09	—1.43
Bijapur	88.0	59 7	39	..	0	—1.11
Belgaum	87.2	59 2	49	..	0.07	—1.78
Aurangabad	90 0	61 2	39	..	0	—1.01
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.0	3 2	2	..	0	—0.80
Hyderabad	86.8	58.4	31	..	0	—1.04
MALABAR AND CENTRAL—						
Mangalore	91.6	9	46	..	..	..
Calicut	88 4	9	68	..	4.84	+1.42
Cochin	8	75	67	..	1.01	+0.02
Colombo	81.0	73.3	81	..	7.80	—2.30
					20.76	+1.67
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND HYDERABAD—						
Nellipatam	84.2	62 7	76	..	2.62	—5.51
Bellary	90 4	61 9	68	..	1.31	—1.07
Cuddapah	88 8	65 3	10	..	1 9	—1.17
Madras	83	74	..	0.66	.91 37	+11.61
Bangalore	84	67 5	75	..	2 72	—4.50
Coimbore	87	68 2	69	..	1 78	+2.10
Trichinopoly	87.1	70.	94	..	0 43 78 0	+11 97
Negapatam	89.0	71 2	74	..	2.40 41 84	+38 11

P. O. BOX 2043

Teleg. "INCA" Bombay.

THE
INDIAN COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
Manufacturers and Contractors.
BUYING AND SELLING AGENTS.
Manufacturers' Representatives
and
COAL MERCHAN
23, Church Gate Street & and 639, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY.
Offices:
BOMBAY, CAWNPORE, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING! COMING!

FROM

James Oliver Curwood's Best Novel

"The Courage of Madge O'Doome"

AT THE

WEST-END

Watch the date.

MADAN'S THEATRE LD., ATTRACTIONS

THE EXCELSIOR

Every Evening at 9-30 p. m.

W. BANVARD

presents his

LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

Including the

LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS.

Farewell Performances

To-day Tuesday Jan. 11th at 9-30 p. m.
"PLUMS FOR PICKING."

To-morrow Wed Jan. 12th at 9-30 p.m.
"COMING DOWN."

Thursday 13th Jan. at 9-30 p. m.
"GIRLS AND GIGGLES."

Fri. & Sat. 14th & 15th at 9-30 p. m.
"CASTLES IN SPAIN."

Sunday 16th at 5-30 p. m.
Reduced Price Matinee
"PEACHES AND CREAM."

Booking at Rose & Co. up 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

DAILY at 6-30 p. m.

SPECIAL DANCING MATINEES

By

Mdslle. Maino

The Renowned
Eccentric Parisienne Dancer
A Revelation in Eccentric Dancing
Quick change and Modern Costumes

"The Happy Warrior"

from the story by A. S. M. Hutchinson.

THE EMPIRE

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"The Marionettes"

FEATURING.

Clara Kimball Young

as the neglected, disillusioned wife, desperately trying to hold the love of a man who was ashamed of her, has one of those roles in which she is at her best. And much happens before she finds her feet and can say:—

"A MAN LIKE YOU WAS NEVER MADE FOR A WOMAN LIKE ME!"

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD
PRESENTS

William Desmond

IN

A Broadway Cowboy

The greatest and funniest Romantic Drama

PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST
PATHE CARTOON
AND
A POLLARD COMIC
CALL A TAXI

NEXT WEEK

RIO GRANDE

A Romantic Drama of Frontier life of intense hatred and supreme Love in 7 Reels

TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily
Matinees on Saturdays and Bank Holidays at 5 a.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

"Franco-Japanese Troupe"

1. TRAPEZE by Mr. ALEXANDRE. 2. RUSLEY ACT, BALANCING EXTRAORDINARY, by E. SCAKEE. 3. RING ACT, by LEOPOLD & FRANCIS. 4. JUGGLING by YAN. O. MASAN. 5. ACROBATIC ACTS, by JAPANESE TROUPE.

ALSO A SPLENDID PICTURE

"Florence Nightingale"

THE STORY OF A NOBLE ENGLISH WOMAN.

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1- Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY 6, 8 & 10 p.m.

Madon Theatre 2nd Presents
Their First "Select Oriental Films".
Super Masterpiece
The Love Story of the Ages

'Nala and Damayanti'

The Most Outstanding Achievement of Ancient Hindu Literature, Produced on a Scale of Exceptional Gorgeousness and Inconceivable Magnificence.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
THIS WEEK!

A Magnificent Picture of the Turf, brimming all over with Love and thrilling Adventure

"The Racing Strain"

Featuring that wonderfully daring Goldwyn Star the put darling of the screen

MAE MARSH

as the girl who rode for Love and Fortune
The Story of a daring Girl and a Racing Horse who settled between themselves Romance and Revenge on the Race Track.

"The Racing Strain"

(5 Reels—6,000 feet.)

A Side-Splitting Comedy in the Programme

Timings: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Prices: Box Rs. 2; Sofas Re. 1; First Class As. 12; Second Class As. 6; Third Class As. 3.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

SECOND WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present the further 3 Episodes 6000 feet of their Gigantic Animal Wonder Serial

"THE LOST CITY"

Featuring the fearless, talented Queen of the Screen

JUANITA HANSEN!

Ferocious Beasts of the African Jungles all playing their part in a manner that will astound you!

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy, featuring,

GLORIA SWANSON
(of the "Male and Female" fame)

To-Night:—5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

COMING! COMING!

FROM

James Oliver Curwood's Best Novel

"The Courage of Madge O'Doome"

AT THE

WEST-END

Watch the date.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY:
JANUARY 18 AND 19:

IN AID OF THE AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE FUND.

TABLEAUX

'The Blessed Damozel.'

Pageant of Curchir History

'Conquering and to Conquer.'

Under the patronage and in the presence of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE HON. LADY LLOYD.

COMMENCING AT 9-30 P.M.
Boxes Rs. 50 Stalls Rs. 7.
Other Reserved Seats Rs. 5.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

Presents

TO-DAY and during the Week

The Hindustan latest production.

Shri Krishna Lila

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. Extra shows at 3-30 and 5-15 on Saturday and Sunday only.

NEXT WEEK

VIKRAMA URVASHI

Produced by KOHINOOR FILM Co. of KRISHNA SUDAMA FAME.

COMING! COMING!!

FROM

James Oliver Curwood's Best Novel

"The Courage of Madge O'Doome"

AT THE

WEST-END

Watch the date.

Aet Srehtorb J. C.

IS UNEQUALLED IN

Flavour and Aroma

Messrs. C. J. Brothers will pay Rs. 100 to the first informer who will prove that C. J. Brothers' Tea is not pure Nilgiri Tea.

The Customers get their tea direct from their tea gardens at Ootacamund.

A trial will satisfy the reader. Can be had in red canisters at all grocers.

Managing Proprietors:—

C. J. Brothers,

Bombay, No. 14, DADAR.

Agents all over India.

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EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for Specialised Banking or General Commerce Courses for examination in 1922, is being enrolled. Apply immediately, 80, Esplanade Road. 7489

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT LETTER ADDRESSED to HIRALAL D. MAPARA has been lying with the Supdt., New English School, on whom the addressee should call personally to receive the same. 7615

RUPEES 20,000 to be advanced on approved security of jewellery gold or stock in trade. Apply Box No. 1646, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7573

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A good TYPIST, having knowledge of Mill Stores. Pay Rs. 70. Apply to Box No. 1636, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7535

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing GRADUATE as a Teacher for the New High School. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 7616

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart and experienced COMPOUNDER. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to Dr. D. H. RAHALKAR, Poibawdi, Parel. 7510

WANTED—Capable and experienced Manager for a large Transport Co. in Bombay. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials qualifications etc to Box No. 1652, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle." 7617

WANTED.—A GRADUATE for the Birla High School, Dhandhuka, one with Persian and Science preferred. Apply, stating terms, to the CHAIRMAN. 7539

WANTED—Experienced ACCOUNTANT, capable to draw Balance Sheets and P. L. accounts for Mill's office, Bombay. Apply Box No. 1649, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7593

WANTED—Three GRADUATES of whom one a Science Graduate for the Buseeweshawer School Bagalkot. Apply terms to the undersigned B. N. DUNDAWELI, Secretary, Buseeweshawer School. 7608

WANTED.—Capable energetic young men for responsible paying positions. Enclose 1 anna stamp for particulars. Enrolment from Director CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Delhi. 7367
E 8094

WANTED—Two EXPERT TYPISTS for immediate service, those with experience of Solicitors Office and working on Oliver Machines preferred. Good Salary to an educated and really useful man. Apply Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay. 7502

WANTED—A FOREMAN for our Workshop, must have had experience in precision, machine shop, work Foundry, etc., must be able to handle efficiently labour. Apply, stating experience with testimonials, age and salary at the last place, to the GENERAL MANAGER, ACME MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Sleater Road, Grant Road; Bombay. 7508

WANTED—For the Medical Department, of a first class state in Kathiawar, a FEMALE SUB-ASSISTNAT SURGEON, Pay Rs. 75-5/2-95 The Services are pensionable and leave, etc., according to State Rules almost like Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications and previous services, if any, with copies of testimonials to Box 1645, Advt. Dept. "Bmbay Chronicle." 7541

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Wanted a qualified and experienced SUB-ASSISTANT Surgeon for a permanent post in this Department. Starting pay Rs. 55 per mensem with future prospects, provident fund institution benefits, free quarters, and travelling allowance as per Civil Service Regulations. Apply sharp stating qualifications, age, previous experience and copies of testimonials to S. J. ALVAREZ, Chief Medical Officer, Bhavnagar State Railway. 7584

WANTED—An able and experienced MANAGER and ENGINEER, who have duly qualified themselves by working on such a post in any factory of brass, copper, aluminium and German-Silver works, as a factory of this kind is shortly to be started in Ratlam. Their salaries will be according to qualifications. Intending candidates should send their applications with necessary particulars and certificates, before the 15th of January 1921, to the MANAGING AGENTS, The Ratlam INDUSTRIALS, LTD., Ratlam, C. I. 7504

WANTED.

WANTED.—AGENTS on pay and commission, in spare or whole time every where. Enclose stamps. Prof. S. N KHOPRA. Delhi 8. 741

WANTED—MERCHANTS to know that chairs and benches of the Nagpur Congress are for sale by auction on 12th January, 1921. They are so well built and strong that there was hardly one per cent. breakage. B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary, Congress Office, Nagpur, C. P., 1st January, 1921. 7471

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES, 426/432, Girgaum Road, Near Thakurdwar. Apply to Devkaran Nanju, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 7521

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGE, near Khoja Durga, Sandhurst Road. Apply SINGLE CO., 68, Medows Street. Telephone No. 4194. 7528

TO BE LET—Two ROOMS for office on the second floor of the Great Western Hotel Buildings, use of lift Electric fittings. Immediate possession. Entrance Appolo Street and Bake house lane off Medow Street. For rent apply to MAHADEV SINGHEE, 18, M[illegible]et, Fort, Bombay. 7553

T—FURNISHED FLAT at No. 9, [illegible]uffe Parade to approved couple from [illegible]rst week in February for 6 months as [illegible] Owner leaving Bombay. Rent not much [illegible]n consideration if the flat is well looked after during Owner's absence. Apply Box No. 1650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7603

FOR SALE.

GOING CHEAP—One CARGO CARRYING LARGE 31 ft. long, 8 ft. wide built 1916, three crown cork filling and crowning machines, in perfect order, one Tonga pair bullocks, quite new, not used. Apply VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock. 7604

FOR SALE—R. M. Lord, Fire Proof Iron Safe, in excellent condition, with seven drawers in side for Rs. 450, or offer. Apply personally Mr. MAJUMDAR, AMRITA BAI BUILDINGS, 3rd Floor, Corner Picket Road, Kalbadavi Road. 7726

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort. 7149

RE SALE OF A DECEASED SHARE BROKER'S CARD.

OFFERS are IMMEDIATELY invited for the Sale of a deceased Sharebroker's CARD of the OLD STOCK EXCHANGE. Intending buyers are requested to send their offers to Box No. 1651, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chrosicle" or to MOHANLAL DALICHAND DESAI, Vakil High Court, Tava Buildings, 3rd floor, Lohar Chawl, Bombay. 7607

NOTICE.

WANTED.—An experienced ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER with a speciality in Sizing for our Mills at Chinchpokly. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to Messrs. GULABCHAND DEVCHAND AND CO., Agents, Diamond Jpg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 7589

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about
Boyne	6,500	26th Jan., 192
Canadian Conqueror	6,500	26th Feb., 192
Treven		15th April, 192

For particulars of freight, etc., apply Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO Agents. 8066

SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF TINNED MEAT.

1. Five hundred (500) tons of preserved meat surplus to requirements are offered for sale to the highest bidder.
2. Tenders for the above should be submitted to the under-mentioned officer, from whom samples can be obtained:—
The Assistant Director of S. and T. (Embarkation), Bombay.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.
4. No tender offering less than eight annas per lb., or for a smaller quantity than one ton will be considered.
5. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.
6. The whole of the 500 tons preserved meat is at Bombay. 7600

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 20th instant, for the work of the building on plot No. 33, Ballard Estate, Bombay Port Trust, for the Asian Commercial Assurance Company, Limited.
The lowest or any Tender need not necessarily be accepted.
For plans and other particulars apply to Messrs. A. L. COLACO & CO., Architects, 675, Hornby Road, or The Asian Commercial Assurance Company, Limited, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. PADAMSEY & Co.
2570 Secretaries.

BUILDING SITES POONA.

KOREGAON ROAD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell by auction plots Nos. 28 and 57 to 78 from the Poona Suburban Development area on the Koregaon Road at the Collector's Kacheri, Poona, at 12 noon on MONDAY, January 31st, 1921. Each plot measures about 1½ acres, and will be sold to the highest bidder as a building site, subject to an annual assessment of 6 pies per square yard for 50 years, at the end of which period the assessment will be subject to revision. Only one bungalow will be allowed on each site and all building plans will have to receive the Collector's approval. The area is about to be included in the Poona Suburban Municipality, fine roads are already being constructed and arrangements for water supply will be made as soon as possible.
A plan of the whole layout of the area can be obtained on application to the Collector's Office.
Government reserved the right to refuse the highest or any bid.
For any further information application may be made to the Collector.
W. F. HUDSON,
Collector of Poona.
Camp Uruli, 5th January, 1921. 7542

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT 12 YEARS STANDING.

MR. ARDESHIR EDULJI CAMA, A. C. A. Chartered Accountant member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Incorporated by Royal Charter late (1) First and only Indian practitioner as Chartered Accountant and Auditor, for over five years in Bombay, Calcutta and the United Provinces, (2) Accounts Officer under Government of India, (3) First as Accountant General and latterly as Finance Member to the Gualia State has resumed public practice as Chartered Accountant and Auditor at Victoria Building Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. 7428

WANTED

WANTED—A whole-time and qualified person to do the Secretary's work of the Indian Mining Federation. Salary according to qualification, good prospects for really qualified and competent person. Apply before 31st January, 1921, to the VICE-CHAIRMAN, Indian Mining Federation, 233, Old Chinabazar Street, Calcutta. 7602

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. The INDIAN ENGINEERING CO., Mechanical and Electrical Engineers and Steel Merchants, beg to inform their various Customers hereby, as well as the public that their Offices have now been temporarily removed to No. 16, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. All communications to them should be accordingly addressed.
8th January, 1921. 7545

WANTED.

AN OIL ENGINE of 10 or 12 horse-power and a Centrifugal Pump 4" suction and 3" Delivery. Preference will be given to new machines.
Inform maker, size and price, etc.
CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Committee,
Khamgaon. 7487

NOTICE.

AUTOMOBILES.

OUR present stock comprises and we can effect immediate delivery of the following:—

NASH, 2-passenger Sports Model Cars.
NASH, 5- passenger Touring Cars.
NASH, 7-passenger Touring Cars.
NASH, 7-passenger Touring Cars.
NASH, 7-passenger Sedan Cars.
ESSEX, 2-passenger Sports Model Cars.
ESSEX, 5-passenger Touring Cars.
ESSEX, 5-passenger Sedan Cars.
SPYKER, 5-passenger Sporting Model.

TRUCKS.

MACK, 2-ton Truck Chassis.
MACK, 3½-ton Truck Chassis.
MACK, 5½-ton Truck Chassis.
STERLING, 2½-ton Truck Chassis.
STERLING, 3½-ton Truck Chassis.
NASH, 1 and 2-ton Trucks Passenger, Goods and Metal Dump Bodies in stock.

HILL SAWYER & CO.,
Temporay Address.
Wodehouse, Opp. Colaba Post Office, Colaba.
Telegrams: "DARACQ."
Telephone: No. 1134. 7606

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that the following candidates have been validly nominated for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Mahomedan Rural Constituency of the Northern Division and they have been allotted the symbols mentioned against their names (Bombay Electoral Regulations, Part III. 5 (1):—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Symbol allotted.
1.	Mr. Ahmedulla Hazaratmiya Pirzada, New Mill Ward, Kurla District Thana	Flag.
2.	Nawabzada Nasrullakhan Ibrahimkhan, Nanpura, Surat	Horse.
3.	Mr. Sultanali Salemanji Gulam husen Godhra	Sword.
4.	Mr. Gulamali Badruddin Mulla, Godhra	Bicycle.

Camp Kalyan,
8th January, 1921.
J. GHOSAL,
Commissioner, N. D. 7620

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Executive Health Officer in the Aden Settlement. Candidates must hold a Diploma in Public Health and have had experience in Sanitary work. Salary Rs. 800-50-1000 per mensem. Selected candidate will be required to sign a form of agreement for a period of five years.
Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 31st January 1921.
H. MELHUISH, D.P.H.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Acting Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay.
Poona, 8th January, 1921. 7588

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ORIENTAL NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

UNDER a resolution of the Directors dated the 15th December, 1920, notice is hereby given that those shares of the above Company in respect of which the allotment money at Rupees Two per share still remains unpaid, will be declared forfeited unless remittances in full payment together with interest at 10 per cent. per annum (calculated from the due date to the date of payment) are forthwith made to the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, 4, 5 and 6 Hare Street, Calcutta on or before the 31st January 1921
By order of the Board,
BANDO & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta the 6th January, 1921. 7609

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION—Bombay to Wit.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1921 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1921 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, ad, done or committed by any of his Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby given notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.
Dated this 7th day of January, 1921.
S. Y. GILLUM.
Sheriff of Bombay
7621

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMKRISANA MADHAVRAO CHONKER, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.
All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same know in writing to the under signed at his office in Great Western Buildings, Bakehous lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piecer parcel of pension and Tax redeemed land or ground admeasuring 1,650 square yards or thereabouts situate at Portuguese Churchroad in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and being part of New Survey No. 1408 and bearing Municipal G. Ward Nos. 97 at 4500, 4509 (4), 4501, and 4502 and Street Nos. 857 at 860, 869 (C) 861, 862, together with the messuages and chawls standing there and bounded as follows:—On the South by the widened Portuguese Church Road, on the North by the property of Krishna Pdu on the West by the property of Krisa Pandu and on the East by the remaining property of the Vendor.
Dated the 1st day of January, 1921.
FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney. 7610

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALLI MOHOMED ELAHIBUX and VALLIULLAH VALLI MAHOMED, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14-K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate near Sleater Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7049, and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Dinbai, widow of Nusserwanji Dalyaram, on the West by a public road, on the North by the property belonging to Jamsetji Sorabji Surty, on the 4th by the property belonging to S. R. Botwalla and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3688 (3-A) and Street No. 9-A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor
Dated this 7th day of January, 1921.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND STEEL SHEETS.

Under instructions from the office concerned Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th day of January 1921 sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) near the Main Gate Princes Dock at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Ebrahimji Currumbhoy of C. P. Tank Road the following:—
1 Lot of 125 bundles 4' by 2' 6' by 2/5' sheets, weighing ton 6-4 cwt. and 22 lbs. arrived per s.s. "Frankdale" and lying in No. 2 and 3 Gully Victoria Docks.
2 Lot of 132 bundles 4' by 2'—6" by 6/8' sheets weighing ton 6; 5, 2, 21 arrived per s.s. "Olympia" and lying in No. 5 and 6 gully Victoria Docks.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid in four days against delivery order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT MAHIM AGAR NEAR PRABHADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1367 of 1916, Jivraj Lua vs. John Dominc Quiny) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the folowing valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of Government pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Agar near Prabhadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under G Ward Nos. 2655 (2) 2655 (3) and Street Nos. 320A 320B and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 378, 554, New Nos. 4127, 4440 Old Survey No. 1-553, New Survey No. 2-1743, and containing by admeasurement 2,034 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the East by the cart of Maria Thereza DeSouza on the West by the cart of Manchibai, widow of Balgovandas Hargovandas, on the North partly by the cart of Jose DeSilva and partly by the public passage and on the South by public passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO BUNDER DEALERS.

Auction sale of 32 Casks of Salammoniac on TUESDAY, the 1st February at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Sassoon Dock Colaba godown No. E 327 by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Savailal Premchand and Co., Vadgadi Mandvi.
Ex. S. S. "ELYSIA."
32, Casks of Salammoniac No. 2 quality.
Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and balance to be paid in 4 days, against delivery order.
BENNETT and CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th January, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Line

AUCTION SALE OF MOSQUITTO NETING. WOOLEN MIXED CLOTH AND INDIA GAUZE VESTS.
THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 11th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street Fort, on account of the purchasers from the Textiles Sales Department of the Indian Munitions Board.
About 8,500 yards Mosquitto Nettings.
About 6,000 yards English Woolen Mixed Cloth.
By order of the office concerned:—
164 India Gauze Vests.

AUCTION SALE OF 312 CASES CAMBRIDGE LEMONADE.
THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 11th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Insurance office concerned.
312 cases each containing 8 slightly damaged tins of 5 lbs. Cambridge Lemonade.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE "FORD" MOTOR CAR.
THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 11th inst. at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort by order of the concerned.
1 "Ford" Touring motor car No. 4796 five seater in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF 157 BALES COTTON.
THIS DAY, Tuesday the 11th inst. at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Seth Hukamchand Rambhagat in pursuance of the power of sale obtained by the order of the High Court of Bombay dated 18th November 1920, in a suit filed by them against Seth Madangopal Ranjidas.
106 Bales Koshi cotton.
50 bales Agra cotton.
1 bale Palej cotton.
The above bales are lying at Victoria Godown No. 4 of Seth Hukamchand Rambhagat.

AUCTION SALE of 10 Bales Sarries of the Mathuradas Mills.
On MONDAY, the 17th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground, opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Vrajlal Devcarun the selling agent of the Mathuradas Mills and on account and at the risk of Marvadi Jagannath Sitaram of Kharakuva.
10 Bales Sarries of the Mathuradas Mills Putti Border No. 2069, 44 inches 8 yds.
(Balance out of the contract of 11 Bales.)

AUCTION SALE of 13 Bales Sarries of the Madhavji Mills.
On MONDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgely at Champaguly, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Devcarun Mulji, the selling agent of the Madhavji Mills and on account and at the risk of Marvadi Jagannath Sitaram of Kharakuva.
2 Bales Sarries of the Madhavji Mills No. 1094 P. 44 inches, 8½ yards.
3 Bales Sarries of the Madhavji Mills No. 1094D, 44 inches 8½ yards.
8 bales Sarries of the Madhavji Mills No. 1094D, 44 inches 8½ yards.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th January, 1921.

No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP-CHANDLERS.

AUCTION SALE of the insolvents Hardwares
Under instructions from Messrs. Act. Kemp, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Abadoori Ebrahim Mithai, an insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 11th January 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the insolvents shop at Ripon Road near Kemp and Co., and the Parsi Statue, the following:
Cast iron boblin cullars, steel spindles, wooden shuttles for looms, drop motion balls and hooks, loom combs, lathes, reeling machines, wooden patterns assorted, loom dobbies (brand new) etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BAGS R. T. LOAF SUGAR ARRIVED PER S.S. "SCHIEDIJK."
Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mirza Ali Mohmed Shirazi, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th January 1921, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their auction Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort.
100 bags R. T. Loaf Sugar ex. per s.s. "Schiedijk" marked Bekhor 17901/18000, lying in Alexandra Dock Shed No. 5.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th January, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents. (81, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT LAND SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF KAZI STREET AND CRESHINE ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of the owner sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY 27th January, 1921, at 4-30 p. m., (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 299-10 Square Yards thereon, situate, lying and being at the Junction of Kazi Street and Creshine Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 842, 845, 2955, 846 and New Nos. 8006, 8010, 8011 Old Survey Nos. 1873, 4371, 1872, 1871 and New Survey No. 842, 841, 840 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6188, 6187, 6186 and Street Nos. 222A, 226, 218, 220, 214, 216 and bounded on or towards the East by Kazi, Street, on or towards the West by Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by Creshine Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Ismail Yakoob Ghanchi.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pandia and Company attorneys for the owner at their office Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers, where private offers will also be received.
SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th January, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 160 BALES CARD FLY LYING AT ANTWERP IN BELGIUM.
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1921, at 3.30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the consignor Mr. Laxmishanker K. Jani of Kalachoki Road, Chichpogli.
Consigned to Antwerp per S. S. Wear Bridge and lying at Antwerp in Belgium.
100 Bales Card Fly.
Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid within 3 days and delivery to be taken at Antwerp.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th January, 1921.

APPEARING ON THE SCREEN
SATURDAY NEXT
At
West-End Cinema
The Well-known British Stars
Violet Hopson
and
Stewart Rome
in
[The Broadwest British Production
"Snow in the Desert"
in their latest and best roles.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 14th January, 1921, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores.

A large quantity of Tent I. P. Flies outer and inner walls and G. S. 160lbs. clocks, Lamps, Locks, Stoves Axespick head, Felt old, leather old, shovels old Gunny; old Canvas, Tin old Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvels of sorts, cordage cotton, Steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scarp, Tools Bellows Vices; Tape old Mamoottie, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware, web old, Jhools Rags, old cloth, sheets, baskets, ground sheets, pipe hos old Brass cooking; pots; Doosooti; tanks, wheels of sorts, Balances spring mattress cases Timber, firewood, Camp kettle, Drums, Bicycles etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.

BOMBAY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL JEWELL CAP EMBROIDERY CURTAIN Cushion, Embroidery sets of cuff and collar, blanket muslin cloth safe office and Household furniture etc., etc.

The BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by public auction at their room No. 23, Churchgate Street, sale on 13th January, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY AUCTION & CO.,

Bombay, 11th January, 1921.

RICHARD & READYMONEY

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING BLANKETS, BOOTS and SHOES, ETC.

By the order of the Office in Charge clothing Depot Bombay Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th January 1921 at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at Mazagaon near the 'G' Shed Old Woolen and Cotton Clothing, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th January, 1921.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Sunday, July 2, 1899.

ASTHMA CURE

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to near that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitabl man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been rad cally cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road, Benares City.

Correspondent S. M. L.

NOTE.—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.

Present address:—

J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, wenares City.

(1)

APPEARING ON THE SCREEN
SATURDAY NEXT
At
West-End Cinema
The Well-known British Stars
Violet Hopson
and
Stewart Rome
in
The Broadwest British Production
"Snow in the Desert"
in their latest and best roles.

KARAMAT OIL.

s by by experience a Wonderful Remedy for eafness and all ear troubles; removes the eakness of the ear-films and the rattling that heard from outside. Price per phial, Re. 1-4, ith dropper, Re. 1-8.

BALLABHA & CO., Pilibhit.

22nd Dec. U. P., India.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 6th

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports — —	—
Mid. American Spot — —	11.15
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels —	21 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) —	Mar. 14 94
	May 14 93
	July 15.07
New Orleans 10 a.m. —	Mar. 14.15
	May 14 27

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool —	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indians	Nil
" " Imports — —	—
Mid. American Spot — —	11.17
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels —	21.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) —	Mar. 15.10
	May 15.07
	July 15.20
New Orleans 10 a.m. —	Mar. 14.20
	May 14 35

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-days prices.
Jan.	10.05
Feb.	—
Mar.	10.21
April	—
May	10..7
June	—
July	10 29
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	10 17
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

Prices taken at 15-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 6th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Jan.	9.96
Feb.	9.88
Mar.	10.05
April	10.09
May	10.14
June	10.14
July	10.16
Aug.	10.14
Sep.	10.05
Oct.	10.0.
Nov.	10.00
Dec.	10 00

Tone :—Quiet

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Jan.	10 05
Feb.	10.07
March	10.16
April	10.20
May	10.24
June	10.26
July	10.29
Aug.	10.26
Sept.	10.26
Oct.	10 19
Nov.	10 17
Dec.	10 17

Tone :—Steady.
Manchester market :—Dull Inactive.
Yarns :— Irregular increased biz.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 6th.

M.G. Bengal, Good —	5.38
" " Fully Good	5.88
" " Fine —	6.13
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	6.75
" " " Fully Good	7.25
" " " Fine	7.50
" Broach, Good —	8.25
" " Fully Good	8.50
" " Fine —	8.75
" Scinde, Good —	5.50
" " Fully Good	6.00
" " Fine —	6.25

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	5.88
" " Fully Good, ..	6 38
" " Fine ..	6.63
" No. 1 Oomra Good ..	7.2.
" " " Fully Good	7.76
" " " Fine ..	8.00
" Broach Good M.G. —	6.7o
" " Fully Good..	9.00
" " Fine ..	9.25
" Scinde, Good — ..	6.00
" " " Fully Good..	6.50
" " Fine — ..	6.75

NATURE'S OWN CURE FOR CHRONIC CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS.

A clogged, sluggish liver and intestinal congestion, with the attendant train of other disorders, such as headache, dizziness, muddy or pimpled complexion catarrh, indigestion, languor and impure blood, should never be neglected, for doctors often term constipation "the beginning of all disease." It means that dangerous toxins are constantly being drawn into the blood. Poisonous drugs and powerful cathartics, such as calomel (mercury), can give only temporary relief, simply because, while they may irritate the liver to violent, conculsive action they do not stop adherence to walls of the intestines, nor cleanse and strengthen the delicate network of secretory ducts and glands. For this latter purpose there is nothing equal to ordinary "Alkia Saltrates, the deposits of certain natural medicinal waters obtainable from any chemist as refined "Alkia Saltrates." Take a level teaspoonful in a half-tumbler of water, and continue for a few days, until all signs of liver trouble have entirely disappeared. Then headaches, mental depression, stomach trouble and other disorders will also vanish, and you will again enjoy life as Nature intended. Mental effort and noncentration are no longer diffi hard work becomes a pleasure, and that constant tired feeling disappears. Avoid strong cathartic pills, lowering salts drugs or alcoholic stimulants, eat moderately and drink once or twice daily a tumbler of water, in which you occasionally dissolve a teaspoonful of "Alkia Saltrates"—Nature's own liver clarifier—and you need never fear a recurrence of the disorders.

LIVERPOOL COTTON TICS.

Jan 7th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export —	2,000
" Forwarded —	47,000
" Imports —	53,000
" Stock —	1,119,000
Actual Weekly Sales —	13,000
Water Twist —	2/2
Printers Cloth —	52

BANK OF ENGL

London, Thursday 6th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RET the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

	£	£
Total Bullion —	128,300,0	No change.
Public Deposits —	16,700,0	2,400,000
Other do —	155,000,0	20,600,000
Govt. Securities —	89,800,0	18,100,000
Other do —	84,700,0	1,300,000
Notes and Gold —	15,200,0	1,300,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 9% o bilities.

AMERICAN MAR

New Jan. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. P —	20,000
" Exports to Great Brita —	Nil
" " to Continent —	14,000
Futures at New York Mar. —	15 17—22
Futures at New York May —	15 15—15
" " July —	15 23—16
Spot Cotton at New York —	16.50—15
" " " Orleans —	00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans March —	14 37—4
" " " May —	14.56—16
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality) —	6 5/16
Demand Bills — —	3.61.10
U. S. Mined — —	99 1/2
" " Foreign —	68 5/8

New Jan. 7th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Por —	43,000
" Exports to Great Britain —	—
" " to Continent —	24,000
Futures at New York March —	15.20
" " " May —	15 18
" " " July —	15.23
Spot Cotton at New York —	16.75
" " " Orleans —	14..0
Futures at New Orleans March —	14 46
" " " May —	14.52
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) —	6 5/16
Demand Bills — —	3.63.62
U. S. Mined — —	99 1/2
" " Foreign —	66 3/4

Bales.

Week's Exports to Japan —	10,000
Stock of Cotoon at U. S. Ports	1,419,000
" " at Interior Por	1,625,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

From Our Correspt.

Fy, Jan. 10.

The Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 335 and after hing Rs. 336 gradually declined to Rs. 33 then again advanced to Rs. 337 which the rate at 3 p.m. The market finally d at Rs. 341. At Colaba the market open Rs. 343 and after touching Rs. 342 closed s. 344 steady.

Our market for ready cot as steady on Saturday last, and there wir inquiry from Japan Exporters for nomra cotton. About 3,000 B/s are reporte have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS P.M.:

Bombay Jan. 10th.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach —	—	May —	344
Fully Good Bengal —	—	" —	223
Fine Oomras —		" —	284

COTTON CONTRACTS ARDS.

QUOTATION

Bombay, Jan. 10th.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal —		" —	224
Fully Good M. G. Broach —		May —	343
Fine M. G. Oomras —		" —	283

SPOT QUOTATIO

Bombay, Jan. 10th.

Description	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.d.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal —	245	230	215	Ready
M.G. Shad Punjab —	245	230	215	"
M.G. Oomra No. 4 —	—	262	250	"
M.G. Central P No. 1 —	317	312	290	"
M.G. Central P No. 2 —	302	287	265	"
M.G. Khandeish No. 8 —		235	223	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of the produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 on 8th Jan. 1921.

Cotton	—	—	903 Bales
Wheat	—	—	548 Ours
Linseed	—	—	Nil
Rape, etc.	—	—	Nil
Gingellyseed	—	—	015 "
Poppyseed	—	—	283 "
Groundnuts	—	—	645 "
Castorseed	—	—	36 "
Rice	—	—	538 "
Myrabollams	—	—	67 "
Cottonseed	—	—	782 "
Mowraseed	—	—	359 "
Gram	—	—	311 "
Jowar	—	—	96 "
Mamra	—	—	Nil
Barley	—	—	Nil
Rajree	—	—	96 "
Coal	—	—	46 Tons.

DAILY COTTON REPOR

Bombay's—Jan. 1921.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan.—Feb.	Mar.—April.
10.05 —8	10.16 —8
May—June	July—August.
10.24 —10	10.29 —13

New York—New Orleans.

May 15.53—35
July 15.62—34
Jan. 16.60—36
Mar. 15.47—37

Weides in Marwadi-Bazar growth y—335 July.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close. 341.

Bengal Open	—	215
Bengal Close	—	220
Oomra Open	—	275
Oomra Close	—	279

Our opinion. A good demand from porters in ready cotton.

Upcountry buyers are expected to shape ready here as prices here are lower than

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 10th 1921.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic — — —	1-6
Bank Demand — — —	1-6 1/16
Do. Acceptance 4m/s — —	1-7
Fcs. Demand — — —	440
American Dollars — —	372
Hongkong — — —	378
Shanghai — — —	286
Japan — — —	176
Singapore — — —	55 1/2

Market Steady.

METALS

Local Market Rates (ex Godown) Daily Quotations.

Jan 10th 1921

	per cwt.	Rs. a. p.
Brass — — —	2/6	83 8 0
Do. — — —	1	33 8 0
Do. — — —	1½	55 8 0
Do. — — —	1 1/2	33 8 0
Do. — — —	1½	83 0 0
Do. — — —	1	33 0 0

COPPER RATE

Jan. 10th 1921

	per cwt.	Rs. a. p.
Copper — — —	2/4	80 0 0
Do. — — —	1	34 0 0
Do. — — —	1½	54 0 0
Do. — — —	1 1/2	54 0 0
Do. — — —	1½	84 0 0
Do. — — —	1	34 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars —		80 0 0
Patent Sheathing —		36 0 0
Copper Bagrah-Bars —		33 0 0
Brass-Bars — —		36 0 0
Lead — —		53 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar rates.

Bombay, Jan 10th 1921, 8.30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Hall, Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80 —	91 0 0	9 1 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	89 0 0	8 14 0
" Karachi Bengia —	92 0 0	9 0 0
Rajpeepla, Brown Delhi —	12 0 0	12 8 0
" " Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore —	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold —	13 12 0	14 8 0
" " Thin —	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teaseed, White 68-70 —	73 0 0	15 4 0
" Gujar 70-72 —	75 0 0	—
" Gujar 80-86 —	70 0 0	—
" Black —	60 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White —	14 8 0	15 4 0
Groundnuts —	64 0 0	—
Mowraseed —	4 8	8 12 0
Barley —	8 0 0	—
Cassavas —	49 0 0	9 12 0
Cottonseeds —	34 0 0	4 12 0

Forward.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May —	9 5 6
Linseed May —	16 1 6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27/10.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 25/8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/6 1/16.
D. D. on London 1/6 3/16.
3 M/st. D. A. 1.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 445.
3 M/st. D. A. Frc. 480.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 177.
60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 163.
American Cross rate $3.64.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 61.10.
London Silver spot D. 40/14.
London Silver forward D. 40/10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 77.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 65.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 96.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Market remains very strong with buyers in evidence for various scrips.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2450 xd., By. Cotton 1045, By. Dyeing 3030, Century 1210, Cent. India 1320, Colaba Land 2590, Crescent 577/8, Currimbhoy 1400, David 1745, Fazulbhoy 2040, Finlary 1670, Ind. Bleaching 180 xd. Ind. Malwa 722/8 xd., Kasturchand 1700, Kohinoor 3630, New Great, 925, Pearls 1045, Phoenix 1000, Shapurji 377/8, Simplex 832/8, xd., Swan 1140, Swadeshi 4385.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 725, By. Burma 605, By. Burma N. I. 200 pr., Bt. Burmah Petrol 16/4, By. Tramway 692/8, By. Steam 312/8, Bundi Cement 42/8, Ind. Cement 317/8, Katni Ord 235, Katni Defd. 1150, New India Ins. 2 dis. Shivrajpur 40/8, Tata Ord. 140, Tata Defd. 710, Tata Hydro 860, Tata Oil 175, Tata Bank 29, Scindia Steam 15 dis.

CASE AGAINST "PIONEER" POSTPONED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

The allegation against the "Pioneer" for contempt of Court in the Delhi funeral boycott case was to be heard to-day, but owing to the indisposition of Mr. Shuttlework, the additional District Magistrate, the case has been postponed till Monday next.

IMPORT.

Jan. 10.

S S Toyo-Maru from Calcutta. Agents Killick Nixon and Co.:—4150 tons coal.

S S Yeddo from Hamburg. Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—1074 bales paper, 113 cases paperware, 130 bags broken tiles, 275 cases tiles; 235 cases glass rings, 50 bags epsom salt, 22 case woollen; 9 cases fezcapes, 187 cases bleaching powder, 75 cases lampware 75 cases glassware 152 cases glass bangles, 170 cases slate pencil 110 case dry dyes, 49 kegs dry dyes. 100 drums dry dyes; 150 cases zinc matches 163 cases amiline colour, 10 cases cottons, 11 cases colours, 210 casks alezarine paste, 64 cases nail, 2008 kegs nail.

S S Benyie Maru from Calcutta. Agents Nippon Yussan Kaisha.—3360 tons coal.

S S Buccanum from Calcutta. Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—4736 tons coal.

Sir George Knox and Justice Pillot of Allahabad High Court are shortly proceeding on long leave.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY THE 11TH OF JANUARY, 1921.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

941-17—Payne and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Yusuffally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K & Co., Little & Co., Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

PETITION FOR HEARING (IN CHAMBER.)

In Re Indian Cas Oct 1913, Crawford B & C. In re L & F. Barraclough & Co. Ld. (in val 7. Liquidators) vs. Popatlal Punamchand, a firm. Payne & Co., N C Dalal Crugie B & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS

2462-20—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corpor of the City of Bombay v. A Ahmedali and ors, Dubash and Co.

2464-20—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corpor of the City of Bombay v. Ibrahim Haroon & ors. Jamsetjee R & D.

2535-20—Crawford B & Co., Millars Timber & Troding Co. v. Nandramdas Dwarkadas a firm.

2677-20—Mirza M and M. Gangabai widow v. Mansukhbhai Bapubhai & ors, G B Pandya.

2693-20—Hiralal Th & Co., Abedealli Chandubhai Hattarwalla v. Hakimbhai Musaji Bakaswalla, Jamsetji R & D.

2713-20—Payne and Co., Anantrao Luxmanji Hatalker & ors v. Ganpat Vasudev Bhiwandeker, Bhaishanker K & G.

2737-20—Madhowji K & Ch. Bhukhandas Govindji v. Framrose J Saher & ors, Unwalla P & P, Ardeshir H D & & Co., Mans H M & Co.

2773-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Vyas Dhansharam Ramji.

2774-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Trivedi Amrutlal Harishankar.

2775-20—Tanu H & Co., Cursondas Natha Soni Chagan Madhavji.

2776-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v Bhansali Khatao Devchand.

2777-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Joshi Morarji Tulsidas.

2778-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Soni Morarji Tulsidas.

2779-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Sha Ramji Bhagwan.

2780-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Sha Fulchand Premji, Mulla an M.

2781-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Nath v. Thakur Varamsi Ramji.

2782-20.—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Patel Sankardas Damodardas, Dastur and Co.

2783-20—Unwalla P & P, Hassam Premji v. The Venus Electric Coy., Dharam si & Co.

2784-20—Unwalla P & P, Hassam Premji v. K B Brothers.

2785-20—Unwalla P & P, Hassam Premji v. The Orient Watch Co.

2786-20—Unwalla P & P, Hassam Premji Benson Cycle Co., Smetham B & L.

3275-20—Captain and V, Monji Walji v. Mowji Premji and anr, Madhowji K & Ch.

RAIDS IN TANDOLA AREA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

The Jandola area has, during the past week, been the scene of a number of raids on convoys and attacks on road parties by Mahsuds, which have caused us a few casualties. On January 4th two companies of 48th Pioneers working on road under a covering party of 28th Punjabis were attacked by Mahsuds, who approached under cover of a nullah. Hand to hand fighting ensued and the enemy were eventually driven off. Our casualties number 5 Indian sepoys killed, 2 Indian officers of rank missing, 2 British officers and one Indian officer and 35 Indian officers rank wounded. Enemy losses are not yet known. All our wounded were brought in.

ALL-INDIA CATHOLIC CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

The All-India Catholic Conference, which was to have been held on Friday in the Marian Congress pandal and which was postponed on account of the burning of the Congress *shamiana*, was held yesterday in St. Mary's hall, Armenian Street, the Rev. Father Gille presiding. Among others, resolutions requesting the Viceroy to nominate two Catholics to the Imperial Legislative Assembly and one to the Council of State and further requesting provincial Governments to nominate three catholics in major and two in minor provinces where communal representation is not granted, condemning Punjab atrocities and urging punishment of those responsible for it and protesting against the disabilities of Indians in British colonies were passed.

M. CLEMENCEAU AT GWALIOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GWALIOR, Jan. 8.

M. Clemenceau who arrived here on the 3rd January with the Maharaja of Bikaner as the guest of the Maharajah Scindhia had a most enjoyable time. He has shot two full grown tigers. The third was shot by the Maharaja of Bikaner.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 10.

S S Whateley Hall, Bowen, Port Said.
S S Gurna, Cooper, Sourabaya.
S S Hazeboide, Picok, Haifa
S S Karmala, Armitage, London.
S S West Kasson, Connell, San Francisco.
S S Heijin Maru, Kawayachi, Calcutta.
S S Binfield Fea, Calcutta.
S S Varela, Cammack, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S Khosrou, McCraith, Jeddah.
S S West Sequana, Macdonald, New York.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Trafford Hal for Colombo
Steamer Alipore for China.
Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Cooyanna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Karmala, for London
Steamer Hazelside for London.

S S Whateley Hall :—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Whateley Hall, 2380 tons, Captain D. L. Bowen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Port Said with ballast.

S S Gurna :—The B I S N Company's steamer Gurna, 3727 tons, Captain E. D Cooper, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Sourabaya with a cargo of sugar.

S S Hazelside :—The steamer Hazelside, 1840 tons, Captain R. F. Picok, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Haifa with ballast.

S S Karmala :—The P. and O. S N Company's English mail steamer Karmala, 5682 tons, Captain A B Armitage, arrived in harbour on Sunday from London with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo a general cargo and 148 passengers.

S S West Kasson :—The steamer West Kasson, 4525 tons, Captain R. E Connell, arrived in harbour on Sunday from San Francisco, with a general cargo.

S S Heijon Maru :—The steamer Heijin Maru 2719 tons, Captain K. Kawayachi, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Binfield :—The B. I S N Company's steamer Binfield 3159 tons, Captain C H Fea, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Varela :—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1933 tons Captain F. E. Cammack arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh with a general cargo and troops

S S Khosrou :—The T M. Company's Khosrou, 2422 tons, Captain W D McCraith, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S West Sequana :—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer West Sequana, 4563 tons, Captain G B Macdonald will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 10th Jan 1921.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Achilles	Dunkirk	13/1	K King Co
H	Oreland	Philadelpsia	12/1	T M & Co
O & S	Sikh	O Ports	12/1	T M & Co
E	Yamato Maru	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
G	Near-East Bahar	N F	N F	P Padamsee & Co
H	Cannanore	N F	N F	B E Collin
K	Wariaida	N F	N F	.. & Co
L	Egypt	N F	N F	M & Co
M	Loyalty	N F	N F	N Morarji & Co
O	Bajuns	N F	N F	P Foonday

HARBOUR WALL.

	Irawadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
	Kaveri	Bhownagar	13/1	K N & Co
	Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
	Ponsal	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Macmaster	London	24/1	J F & Co
6	Khosrou	Jeddah	11/1	T & Co
8	Esperia	Hamburg	11/1	W & A G & Co
10	Clan Stuart	M' Coast	12/1	J F & Co
12	Gurna	N F	N F	M M & C
15	Delmania	P Gulf	N F	H S Shaebury & Co
16	Helios	Colombo	13/1	F F C & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Nemaha	N York	11/1	Val. Bros.
2	City a Oran	Calcutta	N F	Graham & Co
4	Elysia	Liverpool	17/1	Graham & Co
5	Chanda	Karachi	N F	M & Co
6	Pasna	Java	15/1	M & Co
6/7	Bona Mare	N F	N F	Oddman & Co
7	West Sequana	N York	11/1	S W & Co
8	Trafford Hall	Calcutta	11 1	Graham & Co
9	Kimi Maru	N F	N F	Graham & Co
11	Carmala	China	N F	M & Co
12	Dunera	Shanghai	13/1	M M & Co
13	Whateby Hall	N F	N F	Graham & Co
14	Devanha	London	15/1	M M & Co
15	Cooeyana	Basra	14/1	M & Co
16	Oriana	N F	N F	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Abydos	N F	N F	A & P S N Co
	Firoozi	N F	N F	I M & Co

EXPORT.

Jan. 10.

S S Devanha for London :—24 bales cotton, H Mossa Hosman; 24 bales cow hides, P H Boyce and Sons; 20 bales sheepskin, Haji Noormahomed and Haji Esse; 12 cwt. gum Arabic, Manlal Omurzee; 200 cwt buffalo horn, Ali Mohmed and Co.; 35 cwt. 75 lbs. rose wood, Miller Timber and Trading Co.; 846 cwt. groundnut oilcake, Hollingsbury and Co.; 200 cwt. casum flour Amin and Sons.

S S Elysia for Liverpol :—1625 cwt groundnut cakes, Volkart Bros; 6 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton Co. 32 bales cotton, N. Nanji, 240 cwt. sawri seed N Manji.

S S Elysia for Marseiles :—60 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co. 675 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 25 bales cotton, Khimji Vesaram.

S S Rottenfels for Havre :—110 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Rottenfels for Dunkirk :236 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Esperia for Antwerp :—700 tons manganese ore, Mitsui B. Kaisha.

S S Nemaha for New York :—125 cwt. gum obhanum, M Jaferbhoys and Co., 4000 cwt. myrabollam, S. G. Karmarkar.

S S Oreland Philadelphia :—210 tons, manganese ore. Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Dunera for Hongkong—20 cwt. sharkfins M. Hussein; 12 cases woollen goods, H. Adam; 150 cwt. khimmies, M H E Ellis; 80 cwt. sharkfins, A Chagla and Co.; 46 cwt. fishmaws, H. Ludha; 58 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 16 cwt. sharkfins H B Bhisams and Co.; 30 cases butter, Parisian Daisy Co.; 24 cwt. cloves E S Abdul Kyam, 85 cwt. red raisins, N C Bhesania and Co. 8 bales cotton and woollen carpet, W. Assomal Co.

S S Yamato Maru for Kobe :—149 bales bottom, Toyo M Kaisha; 203 bales cotton, Hurumchand Bagbharat and Co.; 6 bales cotton Gordhandas Khimjee; 73 cwt. cloves, R. M Kayaram.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust meeting, 4 p.m.
Justices' election to fill up a vacancy in the Municipal Corporation.
Prof. J. S. Mackenzie's lecture on "Justice." University Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Mails for the straits settlement, China and Japan per s.s. "Thongua", via Negapatam, closes at the G. P. O., 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Prof. J. S. Mackenzie's lecture on "Social Ideals", University Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Annual Civil Medical Students' Dance, I. L. I. Hall, Dabul, Burrows Lane, 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

The Annual Meeting of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 5 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SALDANHA—Joachim Joseph Range Forest Officer, Ankola, died 5-30 p.m. St. George's Hospital, 10th instant. Funeral To-day 11th instant at 5 p.m. Friends and relations will please accept this as the only intimation.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Thougwa via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-ray.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Prof. J. S. Mackenzie will deliver his last two Lectures on "Justice" and "Social Ideals" to-day and to-morrow, at 5-45 p.m., in the Senate Hall. The Lectures are open to the public.

CIVIL MEDICAL STUDENTS' DANCE.

The annual Civil Medical Students Dance will be held at I. L. I. Hall to-morrow commencing at 9 p.m. No tickets will be sold at the door for outsiders.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Ragt. A. F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this (Tuesday) evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

MAIL NOTICES.

The mail steamer Kalyan which left Bombay on the 18th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Thursday the 6th instant.

The mail steamer Kashgar which left London on the 24th ultimo and has on board the mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said on Thursday the 6th instant.

MUSLIM STUDENT S UNION.

The Chess, Ping-Pong and Draughts Tournaments have just been finished and the results are as follow:—Chess.—Mr. J. R. Sayani, (winner); Mr. Amin M. Tyebji, runner up). Ping-Pong.—Mr. Sulleman Rahimtoola, (winner); Mr. Kassumally Rahimtoola, (runner up). Draughts.—Mr. J. R. Sayani, (winner); Mr. N. R. Sayani, (runner up).

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following donations towards the Funds of the above Institution have been announced:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 36,59,062

Mr. Framji Camaji Cama, the late Mr. Furdoonji Camaji Cama and the late Mr. Jamsetji Camaji Cama, for founding a bed in memory of their late father Mr. Camaji Pestonji Framji Cama and mother Bai Soonabai on the 1st anniversary of her death viz., on 23rd December 1920, Rs. 5,000 the Poor box placed at Seth Hormusji Wadia's Fire Temple Rs. 311.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Municipal Reform Association, held last week it was resolved that as the matter of the renewal of the agreement between the Bombay Corporation and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., will come before the Corporation, the former should utilise the opportunity to reserve to itself the right to permit any one to run buses in the city of Bombay and not to give the monopoly to the Tramway Co., only to run buses. It was also resolved that a public meeting be convened in order to create opinion on the question of having Municipal Councils for each Ward, and the Secretaries be empowered to arrange as to the date place. President, Speakers with the consent of the President of the Association.

BOMBAY SEVA SADAN.

The Secretary gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations from September to December 1920:—

Trustees of the J. D. Charities Rs. 150, Calcutta Zoroastrian Rs. 150, Bai Manbai Padamsi Ratanji Rs. 101, Mr. R. D. Sethna Rs. 100, The Manager Comptoir National d'Escompte de'Paris Rs. 50. Through the Second Presidency Magistrate Rs. 50, Mr Pheroze A. Dalal Rs. 31, Mrs. Hamabai J. K. Mehta Rs. 25, N. M. Rs. 20, A. Zoroastrain Officer Rs. 15 Mrs. Velinkar Rs. 12, K. Cooper and Co., poor box Rs. 11, Mr. Ardeshir Framji Putlibai J. Patel, Shirinbai B. Kapadia, Mrs. M. R. Sethna, Mrs. Cavasji, Kahn and Kahn, C. W. Dav, Mrs. Tapibai Hardikar, Mrs. B. R. Parelwala, Mrs. M. M. Cama, D. M. Wadia. In Memory of Sir S. B. Broacha, Lady Petit, and Mrs. Divatia each Rs. 10, Sums under 10 Rs. 338.

For the School Children Feeding Fund:—Mrs. K. B. Setlna in Memory of Mrs. Dhanjibhai C. Sethna Rs. 100, in Memory of the late Mr. M. N. Bhavnagree Rs. 25, and wheat worth Rs. 64, and Rs. 15, from Messrs. Chaps: Bhara and Co., Mr. Hansraj Bharmal, and Mrs. Ratanbai Virji Gangadhar respectively, 25 lbs. Jam thro B. T. 12 lbs. butter from Bai Dhanbai Darbari and occasional Gift of Cocoanuts, Sugar etc,. from Mrs. Tapibai Motiwala.

FATALLY RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Ebrahim Ismail, a Mahomedan aged 38, who was knocked down and run over by a motor car on the Frere Road about 10-30 p.m. on the 4th. He was treated in the hospital and allowed to go home where he died. The Police removed the body to the morgue from the Sonapur cemetary, where it was awaiting a Municipal muccodum's certificate before final disposal.

The deceased's brother stated that when the deceased was brought to him by a policeman he told him that he had been knocked down by a motor car which came from behind. He avoided a Victoria and he was knocked down by a car which did not sound the horn. The number of the car was not known.

Another witness said the car was driven by a European, and had only one light and no horn was sounded.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries sustained by the deceased having been run over by a motor car which had not been traced.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

BUDGET EXCEEDS TWO CRORES.

INCREASE IN TAXATION.

SHOULD STANDARD TIME BE RETAINED?

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dobholkar yesterday, when a proposition recommending the adoption of Standard Time was discussed and further debate on it was adjourned to enable the Budget estimates for the year 1921-22 being considered. The Corporation accepted with thanks the portraits of their colleagues the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir D. E. Wacha and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola which the subscribers (members of the Corporation) to the portrait fund offered for being hung in the Municipal Hall.

"STANDARD TIME" AGAIN!

Dr. N. A. F. Moos moved a proposition that the Corporation do adopt Standard Time.

Dr. Moos, in the course of his speech, said:—

The question of Standard Time is by no means a new one, and though it has been discussed in the Corporation on more occasions than one, never before has it been allowed to be judged on its own true merits. It has always been side-tracked on irrelevent issues and the decision has been forced on petty considerations and incorrect scientific facts. We all know that on the question of Bombay Mean Time not only the lay public but many of the councillors in this House as well, apart from entertaining intense conservative prejudice in regard to usage and convenience, have been somehow also imbued with the false idea that Bombay Mean Time is the true Solar time enjoined by the tenets of the three great Indian religions—the Mahomedan, the Hindoo, and the Zoroastrian—for the performance of our various religious rites and ceremonies. I shal presently prove to the satisfaction of the House that Bombay Mean Time is quite different from the true Solar time enjoined by our religions. In fact no clock in the world devised by human hands can follows true Solar Time, for the simple reason that the Solar Time is a most complex and irregular phenomenon while clocks can only measure a constant duration and a simple and uniform flow of time. And yet statements that these two are identically the same have been made in letters addressed to the Corporation authoritatively by several communal bodies (in 1918), when the Hon. Mr. Sethna was to have brought a resolution before the Corporation similar to the one I have ventured to propose this afternoon. The people believe, or rather they have been led to believe, that Bombay Mean Time is the true Sun Time enjoined by their religion, and that the Corporation was asking them to abandon this their religious time and accept, instead, a spurious substitute in the shape of Standard Time.

"PEOPLE GRAVELY MISLED."

If there was a particle of truth in these statements—and I ought to know something about the subject.—I assure the House I would be the last man to stand here to-day and make a deliberate attempt to mislead the House and the public, and further embitter religious feelings in such an important controversial matter. It is because I know and feel, it is because I am convinced that the people have been gravely misled into a wrong belief which is the root cause of all this bitterness, that has induced me to bring up the question once against for discussion in the hope, even if I do not succeed in inducing the lay public to adopt Standard Time, at least of allaying much of the bitterness and uneasiness that prevails in their mind without any cause or justification. I have ventured to reopen the question for a full and fair discussion once over again so that the light thrown on it from our side as well as from those who oppose this motion may be helpful in enlightening the people, which I am sure will allay their uneasiness by convincing them atleast on the most sensitive point that Bombay Mean Time is not, as believed by them, their true religious Sun Time. Any way, the very fact that not a single letter of protest has been received by us on this occasion when this House was inundated on the previous occasion with several such letters from various communal bodies, clearly shows that even now the people are beginning to suspect that their belief has been based on wrong assumptions of facts.

"BOMBAY TIME NOT TRUE SOLAR TIME."

Dr. Moos then proceeded to lay before the Corporation scientific facts and said he had received letters of support from well-known Hindu astrologers, well-versed in the modern methods of astrology. The Municipal clocks gave at present Bombay Time with the result that they gave a fetitions time in 360 out of 365 days of the year. When Standard Time was adopted in India only two cities, Bombay and Calcutta, did not follow suit, and they heard no protests from any other part of the country. As he had tried to show, Bombay, time was not the true solar time, and as it would be inconvenient to have different times in a country it was a good thing to have a common time and Standard Time, being nothing but an extension of common time based on some scientific methods, was the best to adopt. Even Turkey had adapted the common time of Eastern Europe for her Empire.

MR. B. R. B. TYEBHOY.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy, seconding the proposition, asked the Corporation to adopt the proposition unanimously. After the lapse of fourteen years since the question as to what time they should have was first discussed here, he claimed their experience showed that Standard Time was the only time that would suit them.

LEAVE IT TO NEW DEMOCRATIC CORPORATION.

Mr. P. J. Marzban said he personally kept Standard Time but was whole-heartedly opposed to the proposition. They were there to represent the views of the citizens of Bombay and not to thrust their views on the public. He considered it their bounden duty to uphold a time which 95 per cent. of the public of Bombay believed to be correct time. He did not see any necessity of hurrying with the measure, and he asked them to leave the decision of it to the new democratic Corporation which would come into existence fifteen months hence. He moved an amendment that the Corporation considered it advisable to postpone the question till after the new Corporation came into existence.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar seconded the amendment.

Further discussion of the subject was at this stage adjourned in order to enable the Corporation to consider the budget estimates for the year 1921-22.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1921-22.

Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan, Chairman of the Standing Committee then moved that the Corporation do proceed with the consideration of the estimates. He said:—

I have much pleasure in presenting for the consideration of the Corporation the Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the next official year as framed by the Commissioner and the Standing Committee. After a period of seven years it has been found that our Income at the existing rate of taxation together with our Income from other sources of revenue falls short of our expenditure which has owing to economic and other causes abruptly increased to a large extent recently. There is an increase in expenditure in all the service heads which s mainly due to the rise in price of materials the cost of labour and to the revision of the salaries of Municipal employees The increase in the establishments under the various service heads alone is estimated at over Rs. 17 lakhs. It would be borne in mind that this large increase in expenditure due to the rise of prices of materials and cost of labour is not expected to improve the condition of the City, but it will merely keep the Municipal administration at the level of pre-war days. A substantial portion of the proposed increased expenditure next year, however, is meant for improving the present unsatisfactory state of the City such as the improvement of the water works, roads, public lighting, fire brigade service, etc.

BUDGET OF OVER 2 CRORES.

The total expenditure for the next year for the first time exceeds 2 crores and is estimated to amount to Rs. 2,24,82,000, being in excess of the current year's estimate by about Rs. 33,60,000. The income at the current year's rates of taxation on the most liberal estimate is calculated at Rs. 2,01,37,000 being only Rs. 11,15,000 more than the estimate of the income for the current year. The deficit of Rs. 23,45,000 cannot be met either in its entirely or even to a substantial extent from the opening balance of Rs. 22,31,000 which is required to meet many unpaid and anticipated liabilities. The rate of taxation had therefore necessarily to be raised to meet the deficit. Fortunately Government have most opportunely come forward to help the Municipality by allotting to it 5/7ths of the net receipts from the recently imposed cotton duty. This allotment is estimated to bring in an additional revenue of Rs 12 lakhs. In consequence of this, it has not been found necessary to propose a higher increase in the General Tax than 1¼ per cent. But for the anticipated receipts from the cotton duty, it would have been necessary to propose an increase of 3 per cent in the General Tax.

INCREASES IN TAXATION.

Rider A.—I find that on the Agenda there are two Notices of Motions, one for increasing the General Tax to only 10½ per cent. and not to 11 per cent and the other for retaining the General Tax at the present figure of 9¾ per cent. The proposal to increase the General Tax t o10½ per cent. only was before the Standing Committee, but on the Commissioner pointing out that the estimate of Rs. 12,00,000 (Rupees Twelve Lakhs) from the cotton duty was an optimistic estimate. Dr. Ruttonshaw did not even find a seconder. From the figures which I shall presently place before this house I am sure the house will come to the conclusion that it will be dangerous to tinker with the Budget and agree to a reduction in the increase proposed in the General Tax. The surplus cash balance is a vanishing figure and will not stand the strain of any reduction in the 11 per cent General Tax proposed.

It has also been found necessary to increase the Fire Tax by two annas per cent with a view to meet the necessary expenditure under this service head the details of which are given at pages 57-58 of the Budget. On an examination of these detail it will be found that the expenditure proposed under this service head cannot be reduced. If the fire tax is levied at the current year's rate viz., 3/8bc. per cent there will be a deficit of about Rs. 80,000 and this deficit cannot be met consistent with the requirements of the City and the principles of sound Municipal finance, except by the proposed slight increase in taxation

At the proposed increased rates of taxation the total income is estimated to amount to Rs. 2,27,27,760. Adding to it, the opening balance of Rs. 22,31,000 exclusive of Rs. 1 lakh required to be retained by law, it will amount to Rs. 2,49,58,760. Deducting from this the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 2,24,81,760 the closing balance will stand at Rs. 24,77,000, which is as low a balance as can be budgetted for having regard to the following liabilities which will have to b provided for out of it:

THE LIABILITIES.

(1) Additional grants and advances to be sanctioned upto the end of the current year over and above the sum of about Rs. 13 lakhs which has been taken into account in calculating the abovementioned figures. Upto the end of January 1921 the Corporation will have sanctioned additional grants and advances to the extent of over Rs 19 lakhs i.e., the closing balance will be reduced by over Rs. 6 lakhs to say nothing of the grants and advances to be sanctioned subsequent to the current month upto the end of the current official year.

(2) A grant of about Rs 2½ lakhs to be sanctioned for payment of the proposed increase in the salaries of Municipal School teachers and other employees of the Schools Committee

(3) A grant of about Rs 11 lakhs to be sanctioned for payment of the increased grants in aid to private primary schools.

(4) Additional grants will be required during the next year, which cannot be less than Rs. 15 lakhs.

(5) A grant required to meet the depreciation in the market value of the securities into which a portion of our surplus cash balance is invested. This is estimated at about Rs. 2,44,000.

Mr. President, the Budget Estimates before us clearly show that the growth of our expenditure has outrun the capacity of our existing sources of revenue and that the latter will no longer be able to meet the full expenditure that we shall be called upon to incur in the year to come. It is therefore a question of pressing urgency to make endeavours to find our additional sources of revenue. The time is ripe and if anything I fear we are already late in starting in this direction. Had we additional sources of revenue to fall back upon today we should gladly have relieved property owners of some of their burdens instead of imposing an additional burden on them as we have to do of necessity under the present circumstances.

SUGGESTIONS TO STANDING COMMITTEE

I have ventured to make two sugestions before the Standing Committee in this regard One was that we should get the Municipal Act amended so as to enable us to meet the expendiqure on primary education which had so rapidly increased of late that it had trebled itself during the past five years), from a separate educational cess levied on different basis from that of the General Tax. The best basis for such a cess that occurrs to me is that the assessees to this tax should be the same as the assessees of the Income Tax and that it should be collected by the Government along with the Income Tax, my second suggestion was that some additions be made to the list of articles subject to town duty such as oil seeds, kerosine oil, petroleum, foreign cloth, etc., and that the basis of the duty should be changed so as to convert it into a terminal tax similar to the cotton import duty without any provision for refunds. Such a change would increase our revenue from this source by about Rs. 20 lakhs. The Commissioner has now submitted a report on the subject.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.

While on this subject, I would also draw the attention of the Corporation to the suggestion that was once placed before the Corporation but the consideration of which was on the recommendation of Mr. Monie postponed pending the increase is the limit of General Tax from 12 per cent. to 17 per cent. That suggestion was that we should apply to Government for a substantial contribution from their revenues towards the expenses of this Municipality. For this, precedent is not wanting as it is understood that several important Municipalities in England receive such contributions from the Government of British Isles. As ours is a City of Imperial concern it has special claims for assistance from Imperial and Provincial Revenues. I believe the present is an opportune time for submitting a representation to Government on the subject.

Laborious as the task of preparing a Buget is the recent change in the system of framing the Budget must have entailed on the Commissioner still greater labour. I am sure I am voicing your feelings when I say that we are thankful to the Commissioner for the manner in which he has discharged his duty.

Lastly, I desire to express my personal acknowledgments to the Municipal Secretary for all the assistance I have received from him in examining the Budget proposals.

Further consideration of the estimates was at this stage adjourned.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

PANDIT R. K. MALAVIYA'S MOTION.

(Associated Press.)

As the Government of India Act provides that the salary of ministers is to be the same as that of the members of the Executive Councils, unless the Legislative Council votes otherwise, Pandit Radha Kant Malaviya has given notice, that at the first meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council he will move the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this Council the salary of the ministers should be fixed at not above rupees three thousand per month".

ARE THEY OWNERS OR PARTNERS?

A RAILWAY SUIT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

The Financial Commissioner of Burma (Hon. R. E. V. Arbuthnot) has made an important reference to the full Bench of the Chief Court, which will be heard shortly. It arises out of two assessments of the Burma Railway Company by the Collector of Income Tax in a sum of Rs. 1,88,716 on an income of Rs. 2,971,468 for the year euding March 1st 1920 and in a sum of Rs. 1,83,93[illegible] on an income of Rs. 29,28,12 for the year end March 31st 1910.

When the matter was brought up before the Commissioner of Finance, the Railways Company submitted through their counsel that, being owners of the land and buildings appertaining to the Burma Railway, they were entitled to deduct the annual value of the premises wherein their business was conducted from their profits. The Collector of Income Tax refused that contention. In the alternative, the Burma Railways Company urged that they were owners of the premises, being partners with the Secretary of State. That point also was denied by the Collector. Consequently ,both the parties desired to have the points at issue referred by the Financial Commissioner to the Chief Court for decision. The Commissioner of Pegu held the view that the Secretary of State being the owner of the railways systems, under section 42 of the "Contract between Burma Railways and Secretary of State," it was difficult to hold that the Company was also an owner. The case went up, on appeal, before the Financial Commissioner who, being of a similar opinion, referred the following two questions to the Chief Court for decision:—(1) Are the Burma Railways Company owners of the railway system? (2) Are they the owners of its premises in virtue of being partners with the Secretary of State for India?

Official & Personal.

The Hon. Dr. Sapru arrived at Allahabad on Saturday for a short stay.

H. M. S. Malaya with H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on board anchored outside the Madras harbour exactly at 10-30 on Monday morning, when a salute of 31 guns was fired from His Majesty's ships.

The scrutiny of the nomination papers of candidates for election by West Bengal (Mahomedan) constituency to the Council of State was held on Monday, but no final result was arrived at owing to a technical objection raised by one of the candidates. Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan and Yusuff Cassim Ariff are candidates from the constituency.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

7TH EXTRA MEETING

HANDICAPS.

To be run on 12th January, 1921:—

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Verge 10-2, Camberley 9-8, Cresset 9-6, Vallance 9-0, Charcoal 8-13, Black Kite 8-10, Black Walnut 8-9, Margaret Joyce 8-8, Viola 8-4, Pine Park 8-3, Liberty 8-3, Trostan 7-12, Owen Roe 7-10, Belle Syme 7-6, Stellite 7-0.

THE BATHURST PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs (Staright).

Belvedere 9-4, Oregon Pine 9-2, Winnie B 9-0, Miss Goodenough 8-12, Barto 8-12, Gavrelle 8-7, Fine Trout 8-5, She She 8-1, South Star 7-11, Overseas 7-11, Miss Glad Eyes 7-8, Isbury Rose 7-8, Cork Glass 7-7, Milk Maid 7-7, Final Proof 7-4, Flight Errant 7-4, Deslin 7-3, Ho Ho 7-3, Land Lady 7-2, Tasty 7-2, Charles William 7-0.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs (Staright).

Renette 9-4, Mexican Eagle 9-0, Huon River 8-12, Caraway 8-10, Pine Box 8-9, Lucky Queen 8-7, St Agnes Eve 8-2, Nerissa 8-1, Motor Wrap 7-11, Whit Week 7-9, South Notts 7-8, Peach Melba 7-7, Easter Holiday 7-6, Substance 7-6, Allensmore 7-4, Glenoma 7-4, Leicester Square 7-3, Precise 7-2, Vlinger 7-2, Elphene 7-0.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Red Cross 9-8, Mentor 9-3, Dictate 8-13, Kayid 8-13, Ferry Boat 8-8, Karikata 8-8, Hakum 8-3, Jawad 8-3, Winning Post 8-2, Benares 8-2, Tipperary 8-2, Rose Hill 8-0, Ajax 8-0, Shahzada 7-12, Dunbar 7-8, Anxious 7-2, Domineer 7-0.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m. to-day.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Hero 9-7, Zainulmuluk 9-7, Socotra 9-7, Honey 9-7, Tankard 9-7, Joker 9-7, California 9-7, Beadmaker 9-6, Compliment 9-5, Tired Tim 9-5, Bahadorjung 9-5, Doncaster 9-5, Maneck 9-3, Nassau 9-3, Meddler 9-3, Merle 9-3, Model 9-3, Sir Visto 9-3, Injeman 9-3, Soonna 9-1, Ornate 9-1, Foreigner 9-1, Brindisi 9-1, Archduke 9-1, Gay Peter 8-13, Shatra 8-13, Tawdry 8-13, Tookaram 8-13, Dilawar 8-12, Isonomy 8-12, Lamington 8-12, My Royal 8-11, Shah 8-11, Latifi 8-11, Surhan 8-11, Weston 8-8, Black Guinea 8-8, Kingcraft 8-8, Reeman 8-8, King Palace 8-8, Gazee 8-8, Special 8-8, Napoleon 8-8, Dholpore 8-8, Magdala 8-8, Mage 8-8, Noowar 8-8 Shirdak 8-8, Shums 8-8, Baktiari 8-8, Sirtib 8-8, Haydn 8-8, Arvil 8-4, Happy Land 8-4, Sun 7-10, Cartridge 7-10.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

White Simon 9-7, Margaret Joyce 9-7, Lady Cleopatra 9-7, Like Magic 9-7, Caligula 9-7, Crackshot 9-4, Ampanda 8-6, Huon River 8-6, Tasty 8-2, Vlinger 8-2, Maravedi 8-2, Milk Maid 8-2, Flight Errant 7-13.

HORSES LEFT IN.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH JANUARY 1921.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. on Monday, 10th January 1921.

First race starts at 2-45 p.m.

THE EPSOM PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Camberley 9-8, Cresset 9-6, Vallance 9-0, Black Kite 8-10, Black Walnut 8-9, Viola 8-4, Liverty 8-3; Owen Roe 7-10.

THE BATHURST PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Belvedere 9-4, Oregon Pine 9-2, Miss Good enough 8 12 Barto 8-12, Fine Trout 8-5, She She 8-1, South Star 7-11; Overseas 7-11 Isbury Rose 7-8 Ho Ho 7-3, Charles William 7-0.

THE BATHURST PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Renette 9-4, Mexican Eagle 9-0 Caraway 8-10 Pine Box 8-9, Lucky Queen 8-7, St. Agnes Eve 8-2, Nerissa 8-1; Whit Week 7-9, South Notts 7-8, Peach Melba 7-7 Substance 7,6 Allensmore 7-4, Leicester Square 7-2, Precise 7-2; Elphene 7.0.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Kayid 9-0, Karikata 8-9, Hakum 8-4, Benares 8-3 Tipperary 8-3, Rose Hill 8-1; Shahzada 7-13, Dunbar 7-9, Anxious 7-3.

Top weight accepting being under 9st. it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE CRAVEN STAKES. Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Ampanda 8-6, White Simon 9-2, Margaret Joyce 9-7, Lady Cleopatra 9-7 Vlinger 8-2, Huon River 8-6, Flight Errant 7-13, Like Magic 9-2, Caligula 7-4; Maravedi 8-2 and Milk Maid 8-2.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Div II. Distance 1¼ miles.

King Palace 8-8, Sir Visto 9-3, Magdala 8-8, Noowar 8-8, Napoleon 8-8, Hero 9-7, Cartridge 7-10, Bahadorjung 9-5, California 9-7, Laming ton 8-12 Black Guinea 8-8 Tired Tim 9-5, Shums 8-8, Arvil 8.4, Latig 8-11, Haydn 8-8; Kingscraft 8-8 Gazee 8-8, Hooney 9-7, Dholpore 8-8 and Foreigner 9.1.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Div. II. Distance 1¼ miles.

Zainulmuluk 9-7, Dilawar 8-12, Mage 8-8, Shah 8-11; Joker 9-7; Nassau 9-3, Soonna 9-1, Tookaram 8-13, Doncaster 9-5, Sirtib 8-8, Compliment 9-5; Baktiari 8-8, My Royal 8-11, Beadmaker 9-6, Tawdry 8-13; Happy Land 8-4, Special 8-8, Isonomy 8-12, Tankard 9-7 and Brindisi 9-1.

DEATH OF KHAN BAHADUR B. N. VAKIL.

A message from Surat announces the death, which took place on Monday morning, of Khan Bahadur Burjorji Nasserwanji Vakil, President of the Surat Parsi Punchayet, and ex-President of the Surat Municipality, at the ripe age of 71. Mr. Vakil was a legal adviser of Dharampur State and was held in high esteem by all communities. The Panchayet schools, as well as many Parsi shops of Surat, were closed as a mark of respect for the deceased.

MANDVI SERVANTS' DEMANDS.

The Bombay Mandvi Servants' Association has sent to the Bombay Drugs Merchant's Association and to all merchants of Mandvi, a representation on behalf of the members of all servants serving in Mandvi, whether members of the Servants' Association or not, for increase of salaries and leave. Their main demands are: (1) increase in monthly salary; (2) distribution of perquisites ("sookhdi"); (3) leave with pay on Amavas Days and on public holidays; (4) leave, with salary on enhanced scale, for one month after putting in a service for an unbroken period of one year.

(Continued from column 6.)

who is God Himself in the individual vessel comes out in his unsullied regalia and find his ever-existent harmony with the Each Soul and the All-Soul. That is the true *swarupa* of the Samgha, the eterna *swarupa*, which ever escapes the logical net of the rational intellect, but reveals itself as the *siddha* possession of the truly consecrated soul.

Opinions of the Day.

Rangoon Educational Institutions Boycott.

"New Burma."—With the present temper of the nation the situation wants delicate handling, and unless moderation and tact are displayed, we shudder to think of the consequences. The question of a national college has already been mooted. It is a grave question and fraught with grave possibilities. The spirit which prompted it we could clearly discern. The spirit of change indeed hovers above us and although we may not be able to tell exactly how and whence it came we fell that it is there. The elders of the Buddhist community should take up this question in earnest. The greatest need of the moment is education—education on the right lines, which would enable us to be proud of our manhood and nationhood. It is for us to see that the youths of our country do not suffer and that the spirit of disorder, strife and hatred do not stalk abroad in the land, if any adverse decision were made by the authorities concerned.

Sir Surendra Nath.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika."—On the eve of the publication of last Year's Honours' List we predicted that a Knighthood was about to come to Mr. Surendra Nath. When on the publication of the list it was found that his name was nowhere, the "Bengalee" came down upon us for the prophecy which it characterised as malicious and said that Surendra Nath would always remain a plain Mr.,—a commoner like the Gladstones and Asquiths and would not like to be dubbed with a title. Now that grapes have fallen into his mouth, we think he would not say they were sour. The company that he is keeping for some time is a galaxy of "Sirs" and title-holders. Mr. Surendra Nath only gave a democratic flavour to it. Now that he himself is dubbed Knight and has attained his political nirvana nothing stands in the way of *these gentlemen* keeping one another in good countenance. If misfortune, now and then, does not come single so does good fortune in the case of certain persons. How lucky Mr. Banerjea is! A ministership has been conferred on him which means that Rs. 64,000 per annum will find their way into his pocket from the pockets of his starving countrymen and this has been quickly followed by a Knighthood which, it is said, transports the recipient into the seventh heaven and makes him victorious in every affair of his life if he washes the blue ribbon in the Ganges water every morning and drinks the same with eyes shut and uplifting his hands towards heaven.

Simply Sceptical.

The "Leader."—Mr. S. R. Bomanjee has offered Rs. 10,000 per month as donation to the Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund "until Swaraj is obtained." During the Home Rule agitation led by Mrs. Besant he offered Rs. 1 lakh, but so far as we are aware not a single pie of it was forthcoming, because it was subject to conditions which were probably incapable of fulfilment, or were at least dependent on the will of the donor for fulfilment. We may, therefore, be excused if we are rather sceptical as to whether the Rs. 10,000 a month will be available for an indefinite period. We would like to know the conditions, if any, which are attached to it. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj has contributed Rs. 1 lakh to the Fund which is to be devoted at the discretion of Mr. Gandhi in supporting the lawyers who have given up practice and desire to serve the country. The amount should make the months of several briefless lawyers water, and they should not miss the opportunity of settling terms with Mr. Gandhi preparatory to retirement from nominal practice. Already a number of such lawyers are being handsomely paid by the Khilafat Committee. When patriotism becomes a paying job, any number of workers can be found.

N.-C.-O. Resolution.

The "Tribune."—Unlike others, Mahatma Gandhi knows what he is about, and to him the logical perfection of a resolution is far less important than its practical effect upon the country. He has seen how during the three months following the Calcutta session practically the whole band of nationalist leaders have stood aloof from him. He has undoubtedly done all that one man could do, but while his own presence has everywhere inspired enthusiasm, the results of his tour through the country have not been half so substantial and enduring as they would have been had there been sustained work in the provinces led by local leaders. The fact, indeed, is undeniable that the Calcutta resolution divided patriotic and self-conscious India instead of uniting it, and its most remarkable effect was a paralysis of political activity in the country. In this respect, the difference between the two resolutions is not one of degree, but of kind.

The Plea for Democracy.

The "Standard Bearer."—It is said, this is an age of democracy, and there is no place any more for the Buddha or the Christ to dominate over the soul of man. The thing told, however, is only a half-truth, it is true only in the sense, that the Individual God must not be allowed to dwindle or diminish under the weight of a Superior Personality, but it is false, perilously false, when, as we actually find it interpreted by modern individualistic philosophers, it confuses the idea of the individual with the idea of the ego, and pleads itself hoarse for the upkeep and grandeur of the ego-self in man. The heart of all the discussions in point, centres itself round this hopeless confusion, a democracy of ego-souls is surely and certainly a doomed democracy. On the dreadful ruins of this democracy, shall arise the Spiritual Democracy of the future. Already, war-weary mankind evinces signs in many quarters of returning to an older regime, even in the superficial political sphere. The Higher Social Status of the future, the Commune, is the name and form of that novel democracy, where the individual ego, the shadow, the rebel, the traitor kills itself and when the traitor is down, the Real Man, the Divine *Jiva*,

(Continued in ...

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January 11, 1921.

THE NEW VICEROY.

When the announcement of Lord Chelmsford's appointment as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in succession to Lord Hardinge, was made five years ago, this journal had the (then) unenviable distinction of raising the all-important question: "Who is Lord Chelmsford?" The question was not raised in a spirit of idle scepticism. It was prompted by an unerring conviction of the tragic blunder committed through the selection of an obscure mediocrity to guide, as the well-worn phrase has it, the destiny of over three hundred millions of human beings at a most critical juncture in the history of their country and of the world. A touch of grim irony was lent to Lord Chelmsford's selection by the fact that he was sent here to fill the place of the most popular and statesmanlike Viceroy that India had had for decades and the extension of whose term of office the country had with one voice demanded. Even his supporters and admirers had to adopt an apologetic tone in commending Lord Chelmsford's qualifications for the responsibilities of the most exalted office in the British Empire; and what time India was pulsating with a new-born hope of, at last, coming into her own as an "equal and trusted partner" in the British Commonwealth, she had had thrust upon her a Viceroy whose principal claim to her future gratitude, she was told, was his special interest in, and aptitude for, Education and Local Self-Government, on the "solid" basis of which the structure of responsible Government at a "distant" date was to be built! What Lord Chelmsford was able to achieve in the spheres of Education and Local Self-Government, is inscribed in the masterful pages of Sir Sankaran Nair's minute of dissent to the Reforms Despatch of his Government. But his failure, in this respect, great as it was, was as nothing compared to his tragic failure as the custodian of the rights, the lives and, above all, the honour of over three hundred million subjects of His Majesty, the King-Emperor, whose representative he was. A distinguished British statesman in an interview with an Indian publicist disclosed the secret about Lord Chelmsford's selection when he said that the main consideration which weighed with the British Government in appointing him as Viceroy was that he was a man without a political past. Well, in earning a past for himself during the last five years, Lord Chelmsford has also earned a past for the British people in their relations with India—a past the history of which will be read by future generations of English men and women with feelings of unutterable shame.

And what a past it has been! We cannot more adequately indicate the significance of it than by calling attention to the remarkable indifference of the Indian people in regard to the personality of the successor to Lord Chelmsford. And this indifference we must trace to the policy—fateful in its consequences—of the British Government who selected Lord Chelmsford because he had no political past. The task of selecting a Viceroy, on that occasion, furnished an acid test of the capacity of British statesmanship to rise equal to the tremendous historical possibilities of an opportunity that was never to recur. In adhering to their old policy of regarding India as a minor item of Imperial polity and accordingly relegating its destiny to the incapable hands of a third-rate mediocrity, the British Government were unmindful of the fact that they were for ever closing a chapter in the history of Britain's connection with India. It was a chapter of Indian history in which the central dominating figure on the stage was the Viceroy. A new chapter has now begun in which it is the Indian nation which is the dominating figure on the stage. The refusal of Lord Chelmsford, or rather his tragic incapacity, to protect the rights, the lives and the honour of the Indian people as the "representative" of their Sovereign, has led to this that, so far as the Indian people are concerned, the Viceroy, for all practical purposes, has ceased to function as the channel of redress, and India stands before her Sovereign and the world as the captain of her soul and the mistress of her destiny. She demands a radical change of heart, a radical change of policy enabling her to stand now and at once on a footing of mutual equality and respect with Britain —and, above all, she demands reparations for the wrongs done to her and her people. She does not, in short, need a change that will merely be a change in the personnel and nothing more. That is the outstanding fact of the situation which determines her attitude towards the new Viceroy and that we devoutly hope is also the predominant consideration which has weighed with the British Government in the selection of Lord Reading to be the successor of Lord Chelmsford.

We are free to confess that Lord Reading's selection is one of the best that could have been made. He is endowed, in a considerable measure, with qualities that should stand him in good stead in fulfilling the responsibilities of bringing about the consummation of India's desire—that is to say, if he, or rather the British Government, are wise in their day and yield, before it is too late, to the inevitable. If, however, Lord Reading is sent to India, ostensibly as an ambassador of reconciliation and peace, but really as the bringer of no other offer to the people of India but that contained in the new-old appeal: "Trust us once again"—if he comes to India charged with the task of reconciling the people to Mr. Montagu's "Reforms," by promises and the familar policy of "rallying the Moderates" if possible, and, failing that device, by repression —then the fond expectations of British politicians will be doomed to bitter disappointment and British statesmanship will proclaim its own bankruptcy to the world. But we still hope for the best—for the ultimate assertion of British commonsense. We hope that Lord Reading has accepted the post with the full assurance given to him by the British Government that his advent here will mark the beginning of a new chapter in the history of India and Britain—a new chapter of honourable partnership on the basis of mutual equality and respect, a partnership begun with a definite proof on the part of Britain of remorse. If, as we fervently trust, he has exacted this assurance as the condition precedent to his acceptance of the office, he will have shown that he has profited at once by the example set by the imaginative statesmanship of his eminent co-religionist, the late Lord Beaconsfield, and by the lesson furnished by the failure of his other co-religionist, Mr. Montagu, adequately to translate his sympathies into deeds.

"INFORMATION."

In the London "Daily Mail" of Dec. 13, under the heading "New Phase in India," appeared the following statements which will certainly astonish Indian readers, no matter what may be their views in politics.

The telegrams which we publish to-day from our correspondents in Calcutta and Allahabad indicate that Mr. Gandhi's Home Rule movement in India has entered upon a new and serious phase. There have been deliberate attempts by mobs to intimidate the voters at the elections for the reformed councils under Mr. Montagu's new Constitution. It has been necessary at Delhi to re-impose the Seditious Meetings Act; at Lahore rioting has occurred and the police were compelled to fire, though in the air. Mr. Gandhi was originally responsible for the "non-co-operation movement," which aimed at the cessation of all intercourse between Indians and British. Indian lawyers were to leave the courts; all Indians who had received titles and honours from the Government were to resign them; and Indian youths were to boycott the Government schools. This plan was adopted by the Indian National Congress, though only by a minority, as of the 5,800 delegates but 2,600 voted, and of these 800 gave their votes against Mr. Gandhi's scheme. It has proved a complete failure, and now Mr. Gandhi is attempting to restore his shaken prestige by appealing to mob violence. There are other factors which may inspire trouble in India and which Mr. Gandhi is exploiting in his campaign. There is the Khalifate agitation among the Moslems, to maintain the power and status of the Sultan, backed by the Kemalist propaganda, which has been very active of late. In the background there are the Bolsheviks always at work, attempting to rouse India against the British.

We all agree, of course, that the Bolsheviks are there in the background, but they are so very far in the background that any attempts that they may be making to rouse India are cut off from India, so that for all practical purposes they may be regarded as *chimaera bombinans in vacuo*. But where is this Kemalist propaganda, backing the Khilafat agitation, which has been so active of late? Unless it is ourselves we cannot see a vestige of it; and we have not the honour of Kemal Pasha's acquaintance, nor have we ever been in touch with him. The Kemalists are as remote from India as the Bolsheviks. The grievance of the Indian Muslims is the grievance of all Muslims at the atrocious treatment of Islam by so-called Christendom. To ascribe the discontent in India to external enemies is an obvious feint in order to divert the British public from perception of the truth: that the said discontent is of natural growth and purely British origin. The moment that the British public sees that truth, the Anglo-Indian incubus is doomed. Hence the campaign of misrepresentation both by Press and private correspondence which is being carried on so frantically. The statement that Mr. Gandhi "is attempting to restore his shaken prestige by appealing to mob violence" is so grotesque a lie that one would really like to know where it originated. It would be interesting if we had the names of the "Daily Mail" correspondents at Allahabad and Calcutta. Such inventive genius deserves public recognition.

Notes of the Day.

The Irish Muddle.

Reuter's London correspondent is either befooling the Indian public or he has singular ideas about their credulity. In a message sent on the 8th instant he told us in confidence that "Government is apparently prepared not only to grant De Valera safe conduct, but treat with him direct." Two days later he despatches a message in which he tells that "it is stated that the forces of the Crown are most assiduously searching for De Valera, whom they are most anxious to arrest." Which of these reports are we to believe? Or, are we to assume that the object of the arrest is merely to facilitate the negotiations, which, the correspondent has already assured us, Government is anxious to enter into with the Sinn Fein leader? In any case, it is obvious that Reuter's messages regarding the Irish situation and especially the suggested pourparlers between the Sinn Fein leaders and the Government must be accepted with a grain,—and a large grain, —of salt. There is absolutely no indication in the existing situation to leaders to entertain the hope that any such negotiations as suggested will take place, unless Mr. Lloyd George effects a radical change in the angle of vision of his Cabinet. Nor is there any room for the hope that the so-called Southern Parliament will be acclaimed with joy by any responsible section of the Irish people. The Irish Home Rule Act, though it has been passed, must be regarded as dead as Queen Anne.

Ceylon Labour Ordinance.

A brief message, obviously officially inspired, has been communicated to the Indian press from Ceylon to the effect that it is understood that in view of the depression in the tea and rubber industries the Ceylon Government will not proceed with the Labour Ordinance at present. What the so-called depression in the market can have to do with the redress of the crying grievances of the labourers on the plantations only the Ceylon Government can tell. The past attitude of the Government towards the labour problem and their repeated postponement of remedial legislation must make it plain to the meanest understanding that officialdom in Ceylon has only been waiting for an excuse to shelve the proposed Labour Ordinance. The Ceylon Government have evidently surrendered to the unholy agitation of the European planters, who can maintain their present prosperity only by keeping the "coolies" in their estates in a state of semi-slavery. It is in the interests of these few capitalistic exploiters that the hardships of hundreds of thousands of labourers are to be left unredressed. Seeing that the vast majority of these unfortunates are our countrymen, the public of this country should not sit quiet over the shameful betrayal of the Indian workers. It is a matter of the utmost regret that the newly-awakened national consciousness of the Ceylonese should remain unconcerned about the wretched lot of Indians slaving on the Ceylon plantations. Again, what has the "enlightened" Government of Lord Willingdon, which is directly interested in the subject, to say in the matter? Does it accept the Ceylon Government's excuse given for postponement of legislation adequate? That the depression in the market is rapidly passing away, can be seen from the following report issued in mail week by the Tea Brokers' Association of London:—

Ceylon.—Sales often showed a sharp advance in price for good medium grades; both leaf and broken from about 10d. to 1s. 6d. per pound ruling distinctly dearer. Bidding was also extremely keen for all the fine tea on offer and buyers found it difficult to follow previous purchases. Common leaf was also selling at firmer prices, only a few of the poorest quality lots being noticeable down to 4½d. per pound; Thursday's sales closed with prices the best of the week.

The excuse given by the Government of Ceylon is too flimsy to carry conviction. The public of Ceylon and the Madras Presidency ought to protest emphatically against the contemplated postponement of the Labour Ordinance.

National Education.

In the course of a communication on the subject of National Education, which we published on Thursday last, the Superintendent of the Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Ahmednagar, has drawn pointed attention to one important aspect of the problem, which deserves the serious consideration of all those engaged in furthering the cause of national education. He dwells on the fact that the immediate and paramount need of the country to-day, is not the multiplication of institutions where literary instruction is imparted, but of institutions which will give the agricultural and artisan classes, who form the vast majority of the population of this country, instruction, both primary and higher, which will help them to improve their present deplorable lot and at the same time enable them to build up great agricultural and manufacturing industries for the greater good of the country. Instruction in the Arts, should, of course, find a place in the national schools and colleges, but what the correspondent suggests is that in the present peculiar circumstances of the country, emphasis should be laid not so much on the Arts course as on the industrial one. Manual instruction should form a regular feature of the primary education, while looking to the fact that agriculture is the mainstay of the country, instruction in the subject should be undertaken as an integral portion of the curriculum of both elementary and secondary schools. A net-work of manual classes and agricultural schools is the primary need of the day, which no worker in the field of National Education can afford to neglect. The chronic famine conditions which prevail in some districts like Ahmednagar and East Khandesh, in this Presidency, as well as in other parts of India, can be effectually remedied only by the provision of institutions which will bring to the cottage-door of every rayat and artisan the knowledge of the means of improving his lot.

Advice to Behar Landlords.

Lord Sinha had some pertinent things to say to the landholders of Behar in the course of his reply to their address of welcome to him on his accession to the Governorship of the Province. The Behar landholders, owing to their wealth and number, form a powerful body of individuals and exercise an undue influence over the destinies of their less "fortunate," but more numerical, brethren of the province. "Birth and wealth" count more in the eyes of these persons than talents or honest living. Under the leadership of the Maharaja of Durbhanga, the Behar landholders have always been proclaiming of late that they are the "natural" leaders of the people and pillars of the British Raj in India. The address presented to Lord Sinha did not, we may be sure, fail to trot out these boastful views. His lordship, however, in spite of his own elevation to the rank of the "nobility," gently reminded them that: "the leaders of the province will not be those who rely merely on hereditary position and prestige, but men who display those personal qualities which entitle a man to guide the thoughts and actions of others." The lot of the tenant classes of Behar under these landlords is not one of particular happiness or prosperity and the advice of Lord Sinha to the latter that they should "continue to care for the prosperity of their tenants, to deal justly by them, and to take an active part in the furtherance of those movements which have for their object betterment of the agricultural class" upon which the landlords would do well to lay to heart.

SOUTHERN PARLIAMENT IN IRELAND.

PROSPECTS OF MEETING IN SUMMER

ALDERMAN MCWALTER'S ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

There are signs that Government will be enabled to execute their plan this summer for the southern Parliament in Ireland despite the present prospect of Sinn Fein attempting to defeat the step by abstaining from participation in the elections. An influential section of the constitutional nationalists, headed by Alderman McWalter, High Sheriff of Dublin, is preparing to select candidates when the writs arrive. This action will embarrass and may alter the attitude of the Sinn Feiners, who are likely to hesitate before attempting to stir up a civil war by fighting a Parliament composed of fellow-countrymen.

Importance is attached to the unexpected departure of Lord French to London from Dublin to which town he returned only a couple of days ago.

DELHI BURIAL CASE.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

QUASHING OF CHARGE URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

In the Delhi burial case an application was lodged in the Lahore High Court, by the accused through Mr. B. R. Puri, assisted by Messrs. Raghu Nath Sahai and Umar Baksh, for the transfer of the case from the Delhi province and the quashing of charges framed against the accused by the trial Magistrate.

The case came up for hearing yesterday, before Mr. Justice Leslie Jones. Mr. Puri, in arguing on behalf of the application for transfer, pointed out that one of the sons of the deceased, Khan Bahadur had an interview with the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and obtained from him a letter addressed to the District Magistrate, Delhi, and from the latter he was directed to go with the letter to the Additional District Magistrate (Mr. Shuttleworth) who, then and there, recorded his statement which was in fact, an initiation of proceedings. This took place on December 3rd and the subsequent chalan by police on December 11 was merely a formal collection of evidence Counsel submitted that an average complaint and did not seek an interview with a Chief Commissioner nor did a Chief Commissioner ordinarily go out of his way in giving letters to would-be complainants. The Delhi Courts, being subordinate both to the Chief Commissioner as well as to Deputy Commissioner, the accused had reasonable aprehension that they would not get justice in Delhi Courts, and, therefore they submitted that the case should be sent to another district.

With regard to the second prayer for quashing of the charges, Mr. Puri submitted that that question was even more important, since there was absolutely no material on record in support of the charges and the framing of charges had the effect of unnecessarily prolonging the agitation and mischief with Mahomedans. Khilafat was purely a religious question, though it might also have a political aspect, but acting on Fatwa of the leading Maulvies of the whole country, it was the duty of the accused, as Mahomedans, to regard those who were opposed to Khilafat as Kafirs, and they were perfectly justified in refusing the deceased Khan Bahadur an Islamic burial as he was notoriously known to be opposed to Khilafat, and was, therefore, a Kafir. Counsel submitted that the Court should not ignore the fact that, in the words of one of the sons of the deceased the accused were being subjected to injustice and harassment by the continuation of those proceedings and quashing of charges would be a fare act of justice, and would also put a stop to unnecessary local excitement.

His Lordship said he would pronounce orders on Monday.

BENGALI STUDENTS AND NON-COOPERATION.

EXHORTATION TO LEAVE COLLEGES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

There was a fairly large meeting in Wellington Square under presidentship of Mr. C. R. Das, in which a number of Bengali speakers exhorted students to come out of their colleges. Mr. Das also asked them if they were desirous of freeing their nation and country of the brand of slavery. Many voices answering that they were, Mr. Das asked them to come out of their colleges at once and not to take shelter behind conscientious objections. He also exhorted them to boycott the coming Convocation of the University. No Bengali, Hindu or Mussalman, should disgrace his country by taking degrees from Lord Chelmsford.

CABLE ITEMS.

A court-martial has found the Cadet Sergeant, who shot Canon Magnet and another man at Dunmanway guilty, but

IMPERIAL CABINET.

TO MEET IN JUNE.

NEED OF MEETING SOON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

It is understood that the Imperial Cabinet will meet in the second half of June. The invitations to the Premiers allow the inclusion of subordinate Ministers. The Government have sent out invitations in response to the repeated solicitations from Mr. Hughes and General Smuts. Mr. Lloyd George, who is equally keen, impressed upon the Premiers that, if they did not assemble soon, Britain would be compelled to settle the various important foreign affairs single-handed and this would be prejudicial both to the Dominions and Britain's interests. The agenda is now being prepared and will be sent out to the Dominions at the end of January, leaving ample time for their additional suggestions. The big navies' question is certainly the most outstanding feature. The Premiers will be invited to fix the composition, date and meeting place for the constitutional conference. It is believed that Government now favours London, 1922.

Owing to the magnitude of the problems to be discussed, the Imperial Ministers consider that their representation should be larger than the old-time conferences, including members of the opposition. Other subjects comprise Empire Emigration on which Mr. Lloyd George is likely to submit comprehensive proposals, also inter-Empire communications and various problems arising from the peace settlement. It is felt that the Jap-American and Chino-Jap situation is bound to be discussed and that Canada's proposal for a direct ambassador at Washington will likewise crop up.

ANOTHER BANK COLLAPSE.

BRITISH-AMERICAN CONTINENTAL BANK SUSPENDS PAYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

The British-American Continental Bank, formerly Hannevigs Bank, with a subscribed capital of £1,224,000 has suspended payment.

A later message says it appears that the suspension was due to another suspension in New York. The Bank's business was largely commercial. Practically, all the loss falls on the shareholders, who, it is stated, will receive considerable proportion of their investments.

EXHIBITION OF TRADE SAMPLES.

PRINCE'S VISIT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

The Prince of Wales, to-day, visited the Exhibition of Trade Samples for a tour in the Dominions. The Prince said he realised in his recent tour that we were in danger of losing certain markets in the Dominions, in which he had formerly been supreme; but he was convinced that the danger was only temporary. He was confident that the Exhibition would be warmly welcomed and that it would do much to remove the impression that the British merchants did not fully realise the importance of the Trade of the Empire and the great opportunities of developing it.

TRADE OUTLOOK FOR 1921.

SIR. R. HORNE OPTIMISTIC.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., Jan. 10.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Daily Graphic", Sir Robert Horne spoke optimistically with regard to the trade outlook for 1921. He deprecated the tendency of the great financial and other interests to rely overmuch upon Government to improve the unfavourable situation. Government, he said, realised the need at all costs to get the world working again. Government was prepared to consider the extension of credit to several former belligerents, but not to Germany at present. The blunt fact was that Germany was dumping profusely. There was reason to believe that the German financier was trying to keep the mark depressed to enable them to knock out England, and other countries from the world's markets thereby restoring Germany's export trade.

Touching upon Russia, Sir Robert said that Trotsky and Lenin were heading different sections. The former regarded the continuation of Russia's condition as essential to the prolongation of Bolshevism. Lenin did not agree. He knew that Trade was the condition of life and survival. The United States' attitude was not helpful, being chiefly self-contained, but he was hopeful with regard to the movement on foot there. Sir Robert expressed the opinion that the only solution to the exchange question was mutual cancellation of inter-Allied war debts, which would not only benefit Europe; but would improve the commercial value of dollar. Sir R. Horne chiefly attributed the depression to the people awaiting lower prices before buying.

SOVIET AND BRITAIN.

CHICHERIN READY TO ACCEPT SUMMER AGREEMENT.

LORD CURZON'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

The Foreign Office publishes a telegram from M. Chicherin on December 31st, repudiating the responsibility for the protraction of the commercial negotiations and declaring his readiness to accept the trade agreement concluded last summer and to confer with the British Government with reference to the latter's subsequent elaboration of the political clauses of that agreement.

Lord Curzon replied on January 6th, refuting M. Chicherin's assertions and recalling especially the delays caused by M. Kameneff's intervention in the internal politics of Britain and Russian ill-treatment and detention of the British subjects. Lord Curzon declares that the present delay is due to the persistent equivocation of the Soviet Government with regard to the conditions accepted in July with reference to the propaganda. Lord Curzon insists that if the Soviet sincerely intends to carry out its undertaking there will be no objection to the definition of areas, to which these undertakings will specifically refer. Britain, therefore, hopes that instead of continuing barren polemics the Soviet will accept the trade agreement, in sincere execution of which will be found the first step towards reconstruction of mateiral prosperity of the Eastern Europe. Lord Curzon insists on geographical definition of the areas in which the Soviet will undertake to refrain from propaganda.

DECREASE IN MERCHANT TONNAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 11.

For the first time since the war Lloyd's register shows a decrease in the merchant tonnage being built in the United Kingdom, as compared with the previous quarter, the tonnage being built on December 31st being 3708916, compared with 3731098 on September 30th.

LORD MILNER'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 11.

It is officially announced that Lord Milner has resigned. He will remain in office until a successor is appointed.

THE NEW VICEROY.

ONE OF "BRITAIN'S BIGGEST AMBASSADORS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 10.

Referring to appointment of Lord Reading as Viceroy, the "Indian Daily Telepraph" says:—We believe it is because the Home Cabinet has recognised that difficult times are ahead for India that it has determined, with the King's consent, to send out as Viceroy a man of Earl Reading's great reputation. He is one of Britain's biggest ambassadors, and his missions to America have made him widely known to the English-speaking race. The best we can do is to wish him a peaceful term of office.

"NOT ACKING IN DISPLOMACY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The "Englishman" says:—It is unfortunate that he should have to succeed to the great office at a period when one of his own faith, Mr. Montagu, has done so much to detract from its dignity, independence and inhuence. It is inconcievable that a man of Lord Reading's position and experience would consent for a moment to play second fiddle to one so much his junior in age and so much inferior in office. We feel that his high sense of responsibility and intellectual keenness will give his Viceroyalty the strength and imagination that will be so necessary in the difficult days to come, nor is he lacking in diplomacy that is more and more needed in public offices in India.

HOW HIS SUCCESS CAN BE ASSURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTT, Jan. 10.

The "Indian Daily News' says: His success will be fully assured if he brings a genuinely sympathetic mind to bear on his work, and refuses to put on bureaucratic glasses altogether.

TRAM STRIKE IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

The Madras Tramway workmen are on strike since this morning. No trams cars are running.

LORD MILNER'S RESIGNATION IMMINENT.

QUESTION OF DOMINION CONTROL.

PROSPECTS OF NEW DOMINION DEPT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., Jan. 10.

Lord Milner's resignation is generally regarded as imminent. "The Times" says that his resignation again raises the question of the future control of Dominion matters in London. The journal states that the Dominions for some time have urged that, having attained an international status, they should no longer have their London affairs controlled by the Colonial Office. "The Times" refers to the suggestion for a new Dominions' department constituted under the Lord President of Council, who will act as an intermediary between the Dominions and British Government. There is every reason to believe that this proposal is being considered, although suggestions of this kind are at present in the melting-pot, owing to considerable Cabinet reconstruction, which is imminent. In the event of the Dominions' department being transferred from the Colonial Office, the latter will, henceforth, only control the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

COL. AMERY.

MOST PROBABLE SUCCESSOR TO LORD MILNER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

Col. Amery is being spoken of as the most probable successor to Lord Milner.

MAGLOBAR-SIAHRUD AREA. FIGHTING.

RUSSIAN CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., Jan. 10.

The War Office reports considerable activity in the Maglobar-Siahrud area, twenty miles south of Resht, where the Reds bombarded British post on December 26th and 28th. The Red infantry drove in the post but, subsequently, our reinforcements recaptured the position and following up drove the enemy picket off. We lost two wounded, and Reds had two killed, one wounded and one prisoner.

The hostile force under the cover of darkness took up a position north-west of Maglobar on December 29th, but was put to flight by our troops, leaving nine killed and two prisoners, including a Russian officer. Two machine-guns and thirteen rifles were captured.

HOME MARKET TO BE PROTECTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

With reference to the whisky licenses, the official of the Board of Trade explains that the purpose of licenses is to protect the home market against over-export and consequent loss to the Treasury. Individual amounts, which the exporters are allowed to send abroad, will now be readjusted, but the total amount available for export will not be affected.

12,000 A MONTH.

WAR PENSION AWARDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

Writing in the "Comrades Journal", Sir Ian Macpherson says that the war pensions are still being awarded at the rate of twelve thousand a month. There are now 1,170,000 names on the pension list and the Ministry is responsible for three and a half million beneficiaries. Eleven thousand three hundred and eighty-seven ex-service men are employed in the Ministry out of the male staff of 12,289.

FIRST MEETING OF MADRAS COUNCIL.

CEREMONY OF TAKING OATHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The first meeting of the reformed Madras Legislative Council was held this morning at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, to enable both the elected and nominated members to take their oath of affirmation. But for two members, all were present. The members were seated in four rows on either side of the chamber and the visitors gallery was also full. The president, Sir P. Rajagopalachari arrived punctually at 11 and after taking the oath as nominated member, took his presidential chair on the *dais*. The members including the three ministers were then all affirmed and each of them shook hands with the president. After each had gone through the ceremony, the Council adjourned to the 12th instant when H. R. H. Duke of Connaught will formally open the Council.

IRELAND AND BRITAIN.

WHEN PEACE TALK WILL BE POSSIBLE.

DE VALERA'S DECLARATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

In the course of his manifesto De Valera says:—

"When the representatives of the English nation are prepared to meet the representatives of the Irish nation on equal national footing peace talk will be possible."

IN SEARCH OF DE VALERA.

FORCES OF CROWN MOST ANXIOUS TO ARREST HIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

It is stated that the forces of the Crown are most assiduously searching for De Valera, whom they are most anxious to arrest.

POLICE FIRING AT FLENSBORG

7 KILLED : 22 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

Berlin.—Seven people have been killed and 22 wounded at Flensborg, the police firing a volley into the crowd, which tried to storm the barracks on the occasion of the funeral of a communist, who was killed by the police when trying to escape arrest.

MR. O'CALLAGHAN'S EXCLUSION ORDERED.

APPEAL REFERRED TO STATE DEPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

Washington.—The Board of special enquiry at Norfolk Virginia has ordered exclusion of Mr. O'Callaghan. Mr. O'Callaghan has appealed against the decision and the case has been referred to the State Department.

"FREEMAN'S JOURNAL" CONVICTS.

RELEASED BY GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

The Government have released the editor and two directors of the "Freeman's Journal" on the ground of ill-health.

GOVT.'S UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

LABOUR PARTY DECLINE TO SERVE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

The Labour Party decline to serve on the Government's Committee for unemployment on the ground of the limited nature of its terms of reference and enquiry. The causes of unemployment are excluded.

DISCHARGE OF RLYMEN.

MOST UNSUAL COURSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

A most unusual course is being taken of discharging small numbers of railwaymen throughout the country in consequence of the falling off the goods traffic, owing to the trade depression.

FIGHTING IN SYRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 11.

Indicating the revival of the dispute between Ibn Sauds of Nejd and the Kingdom of Hedjas which led to fighting in 1919, it is announced that "local bands" have crossed into the territory of King Hussein and are moving against Taif and the communications from Taif to Medina, in considerable strength. Reinforcements and supplies have been sent to Taif.

SIR R. BADEN-POWELL LEAVES FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 11.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Lady Baden Powell left for India this morning. Sir Robert said that his wife would attend to the girl guides and he to the boy-scouts.

NEW EPIDEMIC IN BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 11.

A Brussels message states that numerous cases have occurred of sleepy his coughs in the provinces of Liege and Hainaut.

LATEST CABLES

REDUCTION IN U. S. NAVA PROGRAMME.

SENATOR WALSH'S OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 11.

Washington.—At a meeting of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, Senator Walsh urged the despatch of an American representative to sit on the disarmament commission of the League of Nations. He opposed Senator Borah's resolution, requesting the President to negotiate with Britain and Japan for agreement with the United States to reduce naval armaments. Senator Walsh said that the American navy would be as formidable as the British navy in 1924, if the respective programmes were continued on the present basis, but Senator Borah's resolution, which simply called for fifty per cent cut in the British, United States and Japanese building programmes, would tend indefinitely to postpone the time when Great Britain would no longer be the mistress of the seas.

U. S. NAVAL PROGRAMME TO BE RESUMED.

MOTION IN HOUSE OF RESPRESENTATIVES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 11.

Washington.—In the House of Representatives Mr. Britten, member of the Naval Commitee introduced a resolution directing the Navy Department to proceed with the building programme immediately, declaring that the United States was not willing to commit her economic and political independence to the fetters of international treaty limiting armaments.

IRISH OUTRAGES IN 1920.

OFFICIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 11.

The official statement regarding "serious outrages" in Ireland during 1920 mentions the destruction of 68 court-houses, 307 vacated barracks and 23 occupied barracks. There were 998 raids on mails, 46 on coastguard stations and lighthouses and 2,801 for arms. 165 policemen were killed and 225 wounded, 53 soldiers were killed and 118 wounded and 53 civilians were killed and 108 wounded. The civilian total includes casualties in the Ulster riots in June and September.

ANTI-TUBERCULCULOSIS VACCINE.

FRENCH DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 11.

A Paris message states that as result of experiments on cows and heifers, Dr. Leon Calmette announces the discovery of anti-tuberculosis vaccine promising immense possibilities for human beings.

BERLIN'S URBAN PARLIAMENT.

TERRORISED BY COMMUNISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 11.

A Berlin message states that the new urban parliament of Greater Berlin since its first meeting has been terrorised by communists who yesterday broke up the meeting by throwing stink-bombs from the public gallery.

O'CALLAGHAN RELEASED ON PAROLE.

CONFLICT BETWEEN LABOUR AND STATE DEPARTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 11.

Washington.—The Labour Department has released O'Callaghan on parole without consulting the State Department, which complains that O'Callaghan is thus enabled to fulfil his mission of giving testimony before the Irish Investigation Committee. The two departments are now at loggerheads the Labour Department supporting O'Callaghan's appeal against his deportation. Mr. Davis defuses to waive the passport regulations.

A message from Norfolk, Virginia states that O'Callaghan says he boarded an American steamer at Cork disguised as a labourer. Sea-sickness compelled him and McSwiney to leave their hiding-place.

CONFERENCE OF ALLIED PREMIERS.

BRITAIN'S REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Jan. 11.

Mr. Lloyd George and Lodd Curzon will represent Britain at the Conference of Allied Premiers, which is being held on January 19th to discuss Germany's failure to disband self-defence organisations.

EDUCATION IN BURMA.

EFFORTS FOR NATIONALISATION.

HIGH SCHOOL OPENED IN MANDALAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANDALAY, Jan. 10.

Mandalay National High School opened on the 5th of January at Yatnobon Dingayun with 300 pupils and twenty teachers. Burmese, Mahomedan and Indian classes up to Matriculation are in full swing. More students are pouring in every day. People are profuse in their manifestation of sympathy and support. Regular classes are being formed. Education on National lines is being imparted.

THE UNOFFICIAL VERSION.

ORDER AGAINST PANDIT JAWANERLAL NEEU.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

The following unofficial version of the disturbances at Rai Bareilly (U. P.) has been received. A report has been received from Rai Bareilly of serious breaches of peace leading to firing on crowds. The situation has been developing from the growth of the Kisan (peasants) movement organised as a protest against the levy "rasad" and "regar" rates by the talukdars of Oudh to which objections have been raised that they are illegal. The kisan movement is of recent origin with its head quarters at Partabgarh, which is the centre of Oudh. Recently, there was a session of the Kisan Congress held at Fyzabad in the last week of December with about 80,000 delegates. The Kisans have been active since then and have been holding meetings in thousands. On the 5th January, three Kisan leaders were arrested and on the 6th about 3,000 Kisans assembled at Farsatganj in Rai Bareilly where the bazar was being held. It is alleged that some looting was attempted and the crowd was continuously warned to disperse and on refusal to do so firing was resorted to. 190 shots are said to have been fired and seven deaths are so far reported. On the 7th a large crowd assembled at Munshiganj near Rai Bareilly demanding release of the three kisans who had been arrested on the previous day. It understood that a number of others also gathered near the Rai Bareilly jail and expressed their desire to see the Kisans that have been put in jail. It is alleged that five to six hundred people were let inside the jail, but not not allowed to come out excepting some who were able to prove they were litigants, who had come to Rai Bareilly to attend the courts on the summons issued to them. Meanwhile, the crowd at Munishiganj was swelling rapidly. It is stated the crowd was not allowed to cross the bridge over the Sai river by the mounted police. Mr. A. G. Sheriff, I.C.S. District Magistrate of Rai Bareilly, proceeded to the spot and asked the crowd to disperse, but it insisted on the release of the Kisans in jail and refusing to disperse fired then.

PANDIT J. NEHRU ORDERED TO GO

Pandit Jawaherlal Nehru arrived at Rai Bareilly and exhorted the people to behave orderly. On his way to Munshiganj, Pandit Jawaherlal Nehru received a pencilled note from the District Magistrate, stating that his presence in the Rai Bareilly District was undesirable and asking him to leave the place by the next train Pandit Jawaherlal Nehru informed the District Magistrate that he would leave Rai Bareilly if formally ordered to do so, but would not comply with a mere request. Pandit Jawaherlal Nehru and the party were stopped by the military on the other side of the bridge and not allowed to come into touch with the crowd near the jail. Pandit Jawaherlal Nehru then gathered together the Kisans and condemned their reported misbehaviour. The District Magistrate arrived on the scene, and sent for Pandit Jawaherlal Nehru and told him he had passed an order prohibiting holding of meetings and asked him to leave Rai Bareilly by the next train. Pandit Jawaherlal Nehru said he would abide by his order to leave Rai Bareilly .....

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

The following is the text of the District Magistrate's order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code:—"Whereas it has been made to appear to me that in several villages of tahsils Salon, Rai Bareilly and Dilman unlawful assemblies have taken place which committed acts of violence viz. looting of bazars, raiding the houses peaceful inhabitants and destroying crops, etc., and from further reliable information received it appears that such acts of violence are becoming more frequent and are multiplying rapidly, it is desirable, in the interest of public tranquility and with a view to prevent further disturbances and that such acts of violence should be stopped at once, I, therefore, prohibit the public generally of the said area from meeting in any public place within the said area in numbers exceeding four without the written permission of the District Magistrate.

(Sd.) A. G. SHERIFF, I.C.S.,
District Magistrate, Rai Bareilly.

PANDIT MOTILAL LEAVES ALLAHABAD.

Pandit Motilal Nehru left Allahabad on Saturday evening for Rai Bareilly by moto car on being asked to go over there.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

DEMAND FOR SEPARATE PORTFOLIO

IMPERIAL CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION'S PLEA.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. J. B. Petit, Secretary to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, had addressed a letter to Sir George Barnes, Commerce Member, Government of India, forwarding a resolution passed by the Association, urging on the Government of India and Secretary of State the necessity of creating a portfolio or department to be held by an Indian member for dealing with questions relating to Indians abroad.

In the course of the letter, Mr. Petit referring to South Africa, urges the need of more strenuous and uninterrupted efforts for securing justice to the Indian settlers there, and apprehends plentiful harvest of serious controversy on many points in the forthcoming report of the Commission, appointed by the Union Government, for investigating the question of Indian disabilities.

Turning to East Africa, Mr. Petit hopes that His Majesty's Government will appoint a Royal Commission, recommended by the Indian Government, for enquiring into the whole question of administration of Kenya and also provide representation for the latter Government on the Commission.

Alluding to Indians in Fiji, Mr. Petit, after recalling their grievances which culminated in their anxiety to be repatriated in their thousands, says, "the Committee of the Association is reliably informed that late disturbances in Fiji were due to economic grievances and emphasises there is enough work for a separate department, insisting upon the removal of old grievances and adjusting future relations of Indians in Fiji and admisistration of the Island. As regards recruits likely to be secured for British Guiana, Mr. Petit urges that everything possible should be done by Government for their well being. In conclusion, Mr. Petit expresses the hope of the Committee that the question of status and rights of Indians in overseas dominions and colonies wil be an item of serious consideration at the forthcoming meeting of the Imperial Conference in London, that Indian interests will not suffer for lack of sympathy, knowledge or national outlook and that for the foregoing reasons his Committee feels justified in making the suggestion embodied in the resolution.

ANIMUS BETWEEN TALUKDARS AND KISARS.

ORDER TO FIRE A MYSTERY.

(By our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

The casualties among the Kisan crowd fired at at Rai Bareilli so far known at present are seven dead and ten wounded. Several more were wounded, but they fled to villages and did not go to hospital. What led to the actual firing as gathered from the report of the "Independent's" special correspondent, seems to be bitter feeling of the taluqdars against the Kisan movement which is gaining grounds every day. The taluqdars and authorities consider that the Kisans were responsible for the acts of violence, while the Kisans say that those acts were committed by the hirelings of the taluqdars in order to get the Kisans into trouble. The acts mentioned in the District Magistrate's order prohibiting public meetings, were looting of the bazars, rading houses of peaceful people and distroying crops. It appears that certain Kisans or hooligans, in the guise of Kisans, had certainly been guilty of wrongful acts, but the stories were grossly exaggerated. On the 5th Januady three leaders were arrested.

On the 6th three thousand Kisans assembled near a bazar and some individuals, it is said attempted to remove articles from a shop and the crowd was asked to disperse, and on their not doing so firing took place. It is said that 190 shots were fired and six dead bodies were brought to Rai Bareilli.

On the 7th a crowd assembled near the jail and demanded the release of their three arrested comrades. Five or six hundred wanted to see the arrested men. They were taken inside and locked up. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru who meanwhile arrived at Rai Bareilli, received a pencil note from the District Magistrate asking that his presence in the District was undesirable, and asking him to leave by the next train. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru decline to obey even the order were formal and met the crowd The District Magistrate came to the spot and told him that he had passed orders prohibiting meetings. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru succeeded in sending men to their homes. Later in the night the District Magistrate and Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru had a long talk. An order was also passed the same night that none should go about with a sword or a fire arm.

News received later says that some of the five or six hundred men locked in were released on the next day. Pandit Motilal Nehru left on Saturday night for Rai Bareilli. A special correspondent of the "Independent" wires to-day that Pundit Motilal Nehru interviewed a number of people an enquired about the occurences and visited the local hospital. He found ten men there wounded at the firing. Most of them were old. Another wounded man died in the hospital last night. The firing is still shrouded in mystery. The District Magistrate, although present throughout, appears uncertain as to who gave order to fire and who fired first.

The general opinion is that the firing at peaceful crowd was unjustified. A relief fund for the sufferers from firing has been started by the people.

JUSTICE TO TURKS.

AN APPEAL TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Whenever the occasion presents itself the deliberations of the honourable assembly of the League of Nations are interpersed with accusations like the following: "The Turks refuse to recognize the independence of the Armenian people, they massacre the Armenians; they are bandits, savages who must be crushed in order to save the Armenians." No accusation however terrible, is spared against a people who, deprived of any recognized defender, can neither object nor protest. Whilst the most ignoble of criminals cannot be judged without scrupulous enquiries and searching discussions, the guilt of a whole people is admitted *a priori*. It occurs to no one that common justice requires an investigation on the spot before adopting the statement of a single party as solely and totally veracious. Even the report of an American commission which has studied the question in the country seems to have been overlooked. Deeprooted and fatal prejudices, the frantic propaganda carried on by the Armenians explain these proceedings.

We demand once more that an impartial commission of inquiry, like that sent by the United States, may be charged to examine what took place in Armenia during the war. Such an inquiry will bring the truth to light. The Armenians actually massacred nearly two-thirds of the non-Armenian population of the towns occupied by the Russians. And according to the evidence of Caucasians at least 300,000 souls were annihilated by them in this latter country alone.

ARMENIAN QUESTION.

As regards the present events, the Turks do not oppose the existence of an independent and equitably bounded Armenia. They will even be glad to collaborate with her, in case of need, in repelling a Muscovite invasion and heartily wish her prosperity. But what they refuse to admit is an Armenia which overrunning beyond all bounds th ethnographical frontiers, should embrace embrace nearly two-thirds of Anatolia. Such a country would offer no lasting security nor taranquility.

The Turco-Amenian war was caused by Armenia endeavouring to occupy by force the "Great Armenia," that is to say a country whose population is Armenian in the proportion of 18 per cent. We protest therefore against the campaign of propagand which tries to give to this regular warfare the aspect of a massacre. To restore peace there is no need either of a military expedition or of financial charges; it will suffice to recognize to the Turks the right justly recognized to the Armenians and to the other peoples, namely the right to life and independence in conformity with the principles actually in force. In these conditions, having no territorial greed, not only will they cease to make war but they will support with all their might the constitution of an independent and pacific Armenia. Moreover a military expedition might have a disastrous result by creating fresh animosities.

The supposed sympathy of the Turkish people with the Bolshevists can be easily explained. It is merely a movement of protest against the flagrant injustice imposed on them by the treaty of Sevres. It is to escape slavery, it is to preserve his incontestable rights, that the Turks, in self-defence, holds out his hand to the Bolshevists across Armenia. He can have nothing in common with those who seek to overthrow all the institutions he respects. But still less can he resign himself to losing his independence or consent to deliver up to Greek administration the most cherished parts of his patrimony.

DUTY OF THE LEAGUE.

The high Assembly of the League of Nations can impose this happy result by the mere expression of its disinterested wishes. It is truly deplorable that the members of a democratic and popular government, elected by an Assembly duly designated by the people and charged to attain a legitimate and moderate aim, should be termed brigands. All the Turkish institutions have testified to the danger that there lay, for the peace of the world, in inflicting on the Turkish people a treatment so unjust and so exceptional. In various countries public and private personages have confirmed these provisions with the authority that their competence confers upon them. Moreover the claims of the Turks need no defence; they only wish to assure their life and independence, they claim only the liberation of the provinces which have been taken from them, contrary to the principle of nationalities, and subjected to the Greek exterminating administration. There is reason to hope that the League of Nations which is animated solely by a spirit of justice, will take into consideration such legitimate claims, and thus earn the eternal gratitude of the Turks. The latter will not shrink from any sacrifice to assure the execution of the high decisions which may be taken and will form a precious element of peace in the East.

Such a change will provide, without bloodshed, the desired solution of the Armenian question, and the spread of Bolshevism in Asia will be for ever checked.

THE PERMANENT BUREAU
of the Turkish Congress of Lausanne.

FOURTH NON-BRAHMIN FEDERATION.

AGAINST NON-COOPERATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The fourth non-Brahmin confederation met this afternoon in the pandal specially erected for the purpose on the ground adjoining the "Justice" office. There was a large attendance of delegates and visitors. No fewer than seventy non-Brahmin members of the local Legislative Council attended the confederation and they were all seated on the *dais*. Messrs. Sabbrayalu Reddy, Ramarayanigar and Venkata Reddy, the three ministers of the new Council were also present on the *dais*. Among others present were Sir P. Theagaroya Chetty, Dewan Bahadur P Kesava Pillay, Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair, ex-Dewan of Travancore. The Hon Mr. Annamalai Chetty and several others including some members of the Legislative Assembly.

SUPPORT TO MINISTERS.

The proceedings began with prayer and songs in praise of Dr. Nair by a choir of ladies. Mr. P. N. Raman Pillay, editor of "Justice" welcomed the delegates and said that they must work the Reform Act to their best advantage. He referred gratifyingly to the return of a majority of non-Brahmins to the local Legislative Council and stated that Non-Cooperation had proved a failure in that province, not because the people were wanting in sympathy with their suffering brethren in the Punjab, but because they had no faith in the efficacy of Non-Co-operation. He said that the new non-Brahmin ministers deserved the support of the non-Brahmin members of the Council and the community generally. Non-Brahmins were prepared, not as impatient idealists but as practical men, to build up, on a broad and stable foundation, the great Indian nation.

The Chairman also spoke of the need of improving the general condition of the depressed classes and better organisation of the work of their movement.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Rai Sahib Venkataratnam Naidu, presiding over the confederation, in the colrse of his very lengthy presidential address expressed his regret at the unavoidable postponement of the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales but felt glad that the Duke of Connaught was coming and said that they should give him a very warm reception. He hoped that the foundations to be laid by him will, in due course, lead to the fulfilment of the wish of His Majesty and that, by His wisdom and under his guidance, India may be led to greater prosperity and contentment and may grow to its fulness of political freedom. He then criticised the change in the Congress creed and showed that Mr. Gandhi's ideal of Swaraj was an antiquated system of Indian oligarchy without British connection.

Speaking on Non-Cooperation, he condemned the attempts to deprive the people of the invaluable benefits of the English education and said that Mr. Gandhi, an idealist and visionary, was absolutely callous to the dangers to which his followers would be exposed. He entered his strong protest against the very lenient punishment meted out to the offenders in the Punjab ragedy and observed the real remedy to it was the fostering of goodwill between parties and the change of the angle of vision of the British nation. He expressed disappointment and sorrow in regard to the Khilafat question and the non-fulfilment of the pledge of the British Government and asserted that they should have recourse to constitutional agitation for remedying the wrong. He criticised the Esher and Lovett Committeees' reports and spoke vehemently against the condition of Indians in East Africa.

After referring to the great work awaiting them in the fields of education, industries and agriculture, the President concluded by saying "the days of constructive work have come and there is a good deal of quiet work to be done. Responsible Government within the British Empire is our goal and the new reforms are a substantial step towards the realisation of our goal. We are prepared to give the new reform scheme a fair trial and work it in a spirit of co-operation. Communal representation in councils and in services has been the chief plank in our political programme and will continue to be so until the differences are set right. Social reform and social legislation, free and compulsory elementary education and industrial and economic development shall be chief planks in our future programme.

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

At the second day's sitting of the non-Brahmin Confederation resolutions were passed extending a cordial welcome to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and urging non-Brahmins to keep up their efforts in future and to return non-Brahmin members to all councils in the land and that Government should take the initiative in starting and developing industries, that non-Brahmins should do every possible thing for the uplift of the depressed classes. The Conference also urged that the Madras Elementary Education Act be worked as vigorously as possible to ensure the very early introduction of free and compulsory education that secondary and intermediate course be more diversified and be made really preparatory for vocational training as for higher education, that larger proportion of funds be spent on primary secondary and technical education than on University education and that adequate provision be made for non-Brahmin representation in any contemplated changes in the constitution of University. Resolutions were also passed, strongly condemning the treatment of Indian emigrants in the Colonies, the Esher and Lovett Committees' recommendations, the Exchange policy and the attitude of the authorities on the Punjab affair.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi, of Belgaum, moved a resolution condemning non-cooperation movement. The speaker said nonBrahmins should be grateful to the British Government for their present progress.

ANGLO-INDIANS IN CONFERENCE.

MORTAL FEAR NDIANS' "STRENUOUS OPPOSITION."

MR. JOHNSON'S PATHETIC APPEAL "TO COMBINE."

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 10.

The Anglo-Indian Conference met this morning. In welcoming delegates Mr. R. W. Johnson, President, Reception Committee, said that they were striving and labouring hard for the welfare and advancement of Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community. Referring to the controversy which Mr. Abbott forced upon Colonel Gidney, he said that all personal considerations should be shelved. He said:—As long as the question of Gidney versus Abbott remains unsettled, and as long as Anglo-Indian community is divided in its choice of leader so long will our voice not be heard by Government. We have been the subject of ridicule both of Government and our Indian brethren during the year just closed. He requested them to cast aside any sentimental attachment for any of the leaders of the community and select she best man stick to him and support him wholeheartedly.

"COMBINE IN ONE ORGANISATION."

He continued: "We have now to face very strenuous opposition from educated Indian politicians. Political aspirations of Indians are entirely different from those of Anglo-Indians, and if the community is to escape complete engulfment, then it rests with us to consider our future activities and to combine in one organisation with one leader and fight on behalf of our interests". He then referred to rapid advances of political importane of educated Indian classes, which was due almost entirely to their persistence in organised political agitation, and appealed to Anglo-Indians to be alive to the present state of affairs in India. He concluded his address by further appealing to his community not to be unbusinesslike as in the past and exhorted them to enlist the sympathy of every member and support their leaders.

"CONNAUGHT CANNOT REDRESS GRIEVANCES".

CONGRESS PARTY BOYCOTT'S DUKE'S VISIT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

Although H. M. S. Malaya anchored outside Madras harbour at 10-30 a.m. this morning H. R. H. Duke of Connaught will not land until afternoon, when he will drive in state to Government House transferring to H. M. S. "Caroline" for the purpose of entering the harbour, the Malaya remaining outside the harbour.

Madras city to-day presents a gay holiday appearance, numerous villagers from surrounding districts having come to swell the numbers desirous of witnessing the pageant. At the same time the Congress party has not been inactive. A huge procession yesterday passed through the principal parts of the city bearing banners urging people to boycott the Duke's visit and concentrate on attainment of Swaraj. Placards have been posted broadcast urging people not to attend the procession because "Connaught cannot" redress grievances.

TRAMWAYMEN'S STRIKE.

Apparently, as a result of this campaign the tramwaymen decided not to work to-day. Large numbers of sighteers are however promenading the route along which the Duke will drive in state from the harbour to Government House. The route presents a picturesque appearance being lined with coloured posts crowned with laurels from which are suspended coloured festoons, streamers, flags and buntings while the prospect is pleasantly broken at intervals by triumphal arches erected by various Rajas and decorated with drawings representative of South Indian art, but the general effect of the decorations has been a little marred by heavy rain during the night. The sea outside has been very rough, but now appears to be moderating.

RECEPTION AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught accompanied by his staff was transferred from "Malaya" to "Caroline" and entered the harbour when a salute of 31 guns was fired from Fort St. George. His Royal Highness landed at the west quay where two guards of honour, one naval and one military, the latter provided by the 88th Carnatic Infantry, were drawn up near the pier. A royal salute of 31 guns was fired from His Majesty's ship as he landed and H. R. H. was received at the pier by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, who drove in state to the harbour attended by their full personal staff.

INDIAN COAL EXPORTS.

TO SABANG AND SINGAPORE STOPPED

ADEN IN 1 MONTH: COLOMBO IN 3.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

In the press communique issued from this Department on the 9th July, 1920, the Government of India announced their decision to restrict the exports of coal from India except under license from the 24th July, 1920 and to refuse preference for bunker coal for Indian ports on the railways from the 1st September, 1920. The object of this latter measure was to economise wagons by diverting bunker coal from all the rail route to the route which it followed before the war viz. by rail to the Kidderpore docks and thence by coasting steamers. The prohibition of exports except under license was made partly to prevent Indian coal from being detained away in excessive quantities from India and partly to ensure that Indian ports should obtain supplies of bunker coal by sea the capacity of the Kidderpore docks being very limited. A rationing scheme was drawn up on the principle that the supplies of Indian coal should be allowed only to important bunkering ports in the vicinity of India. The following exports were allowed:—

Railway coal—Ceylon Government Railway 10,000 tons per mensem.

Bunker coal—Colombo tons per mensem 50,000, Aden 10,000, Sabang 5,000, Singapore 15,000 tons.

GLOOMY SITUATION.

The experience of the past 5 months has shown that although these measures have improved the general wagon supply of the country and have also succeeded to some extent in driving bunker coal for Indian ports from all the rail route back to the port rail and part-sea route the general coal situation in India has deteriorated. Stocks of railway coal in India are dangerously low at present and complaints have been received from many parts of the country of the difficulties experienced by indigenous industries in obtaining coal. There is, at present, an actual shortage of coal owing partly to poor raising in the coal fields and partly to railway transport difficulties in respect of Bengal coal. The available supplies of Bengal coal now fall short of Indian requirements and there is no possibility of effecting immediate improvement in railway facilities. The Government of India have given their careful consideration to the question and in consultation with the commercial public they have decided further to curtail the demands for Bengal coal by stopping exports to Sabang and Singapore immediately and to Aden after the end of this month.

In order to give Colombo, which is more dependent than the other parts on India for bunker coal, time to make other arrangements for the purchase of bunker coal they have decided to allow 50,000 tons to be exported to this port in January, 40,000 tons in February, and 25,000 tons in March. After the end of March, Colombo will have to make her own arrangements for supplies of bunker coal but the Government of India are arranging to continue reduced supplies for the Ceylon Government railways. The Government of India have also decided to restrict bunkers at Indian ports. At present, the steamers leaving Indian ports are permitted the bunkers right up to the port of final destination and owing to the comparative cheapness of Indian coal all steamers make full of this privilege and the consumption of bunker coal is consequently heavy. The Government of India propose, in future, to license bunkers for steamers proceeding westwards only as far as Port Said and three days further and to restrict bunkers for steamers proceeding eastwards on similar lines.

These orders will come into effect at once.

MR. PARANJPYE'S SUCCESSOR.

PROF. PATWARDHAN'S APPOINTMENT

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 10.

The office of the Principal of the Fergusson College having fallen vacant owing to Mr. Paranjpye's appointment as Education Minister in the Bombay Government, the life members of the Deccan Education Society met yesterday to consider the situation. As Mr. Paranjpye has not yet asked to be allowed to retire but has merely asked leave, the question before the meeting was to appoint somebody to fill that office only temporarily. It was resolved after careful deliberation to promote the present Vice-Principal Prof. W. B. Patwardhan to Acting Principal, Prof. G. B. Kalhatkar being selected to do the duties of the Vice-Principal. Mr. Paranjpye who was here yesterday also attended the meeting. He was entertained at a dinner by his colleagues and the Bhandarkar Research Institute had also arranged an "at home" in his honour.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha has passed a resolution congratulating Mr. Paranjpye on his appointment as Minister. The Sabha is also arranging an evening party in honor of Mr. Paranjpye, which will take place on the 23rd instant.

A resolution congratulating such members of the Sabha as had succeeded in getting themselves elected to the new legislative bodies was also passed.

Correspondence

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

THE NAGPUR CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The 35th Indian National Congress at Nagpur was a unique success. The delegates representing the whole country numbered about 19,000; there were about 4,000 members of the Reception Committee and about 1,000 visitors, besides 1,500 volunteers and press reporters. Taking into consideration the proportion of representation to the population the Congress would be called a most representative Congress. Every province, district, Tahsil and city had its representatives. It was in the fitness of things that Nagpur Congress had as its President one who had spent his whole life as a Congressman and whose enthusiasm and spirit of love for the country had not in the least abated in spite of the advance in years.

The enthusiasm of the people was indescribable. Every one had before him the same goal and everybody was inspired by the spirit of self-sacrifice. Never was there such unity of purpose, such an emphasis in demand, and such lofty and admirable patriotism. There was complete organisation and order, though there were no police or military with law at their back, be it remembered. The preservers of peace were the volunteers and the people's representatives all actuated by the same motive—Swarajya. Most of the delegates were in the Congress Nagar, in tents made of mats. They all stayed there, though they were not habituated to camp life. They suffered inconveniences and troubles cheerfully. And all for what? The word *"Swarajya"* made them careless of discomfort.

One man was the idol of the people—the observed of all observers—a weak, thin man, an agriculturist by profession, a barrister by Western learning, and a Mahatma (saint) in his teachings and work. He was the people's soul—the centre round which the whole popular system moved. He guided the deliberations and *his word was law.* He was always heard with rapt attention and whenever he rose to speak the unwieldy assembly of 25,000 people was intensely silent. The differences in the Bengal Camp were made up simply because Mahatmaji appealed. Non-Cooperation was supported by all the leaders, because they believed in Gandhiji's leadership. People donated money because Gandhiji demanded it. So great was the charm of the man. It was he who had made fashionable people lay aside their foreign clothes and adopt "khaddi"; it was he at whose call the people boycotted the Councils; lawyers gave up their practice; people renounced titles; and students left their schools and colleges. In short it was he who had infused new spirit in the people. The Nagpur Congress was, in fact, a Gandhi Congress.

There was one striking feature of the Nagpur resolutions; instead of drawing the attention of the Government or entering emphatic protest against or condemning the Government's policy, they appealed to the people at large—who are the *Rightful Sovereign.* The Congress declared the intention of *establishing* "Swarajya" and not of asking it from the Government. It directed all its resolutions to the people—the Rightful Sovereign—and not to the Government, the Political Sovereign. The resolutions drew the attention of the people to the fact that the Government's actions in Currency and Land acquisitions afforded reasons for Non-Cooperation rather than simply condemning the Government as they did in old times.

The speeches at the Congress were not lengthy. They were brief and to the point, appeals to reason rather than emotion. They were fearless outspoken. They spoke of India's right to self-determination. It was not sedition. It was truth. Such is the purity that has been infused in politics owing to Mahatma Gandhi's leadership. —Yours, etc.,

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

WHO WON THE WAR?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Various statesmen, soldiers and sailors claim the honour of winning the last war; and many of them have been applauded and rewarded in some form or another. But it must be said in a fairness, that there was one man and one service, that did a lot of fighting *with pen and paper*, and that was Lord Northcliffe and his Thunderer, the "Times." Let us glance at their herculean, though not by any means wholly honourable, work:—

(1) The war broke out in 1914, and waged in all its fury during the first four months.

(2) The Germans were giving hammer strokes straight away.

(3) These were shaking the allies unmistakably.

(4) They left the neutrals in a state of terror and suspense.

(5) Italy was still undecided.

(6) Portugal was watching the game.

(7) America was sitting on the fence.

(8) Germany was fighting with unabated ferocity.

(9) Austria was upholding despite terrible difficulties.

(10) Turkey was combating the combined attacks of Russia, France and Britain.

(11) Nay, Germany was master of Belgium, Northern France and Poland.

(12) Austria had smashed Roumania and Serbia.

(13) Bulgaria was bullying the other Balkan Powers.

(14) There were periods, when the scale of victory was distinctly in favour of the Germans.

(15) And yet they collapsed—with all their Allies! We know of the work of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. Let us survey the work of Northcliffe and his "Times."

(a) As the Allies joined hands and combined their forces; so the "Times" cooperated with her colleagues and also critics!

(b) Lord Northcliffe was summoned, and his services were requisitioned!

(c) Under his guidance, propaganda, powerful pro-British propaganda, was started.

(d) Illustrated war weeklies were printed in French, Portuguese and Italian languages, and were distributed freely in the European countries concerned.

(e) Similar weeklies were published in Gujarati, Marathi, Urdu, Telugu and Gurumukhi, and freely distributed in Northern and Southern India where, recruiting was going on.

(f) Lord Northcliffe went to America, and so influenced the Press by his presence, that their attitude gradually became pro-British, and for a while whole-heartedly British!

(g) The work of the Publicity Board was extended with the help of Aerial service.

(h) Leaflets were dropped on German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish towns, saying that these powers were fighting against the heavy odds of the Allies; that they were meeting with disasters at every place; that the absolute monarchs were sacrificing the lives of their innocent subjects for the sake of their Crown; and that any more fighting would bring ruination to the respective powers!

(i) When these efforts did not produce the desired effect, the Publicity Board under Northcliffe tried the Peace Points of President Wilson, and dropped thousands of leaflets in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. This Peace kite proved a proper snare for them!

(j) First, Turkey yielded; then Bulgaria gave in; then Austria came in; and eventually Germany followed them! How they were subsequently disillusioned is a matter of history.

All that I wish my countrymen to know is the power of the Press, of the British Press, and of the British propaganda; and the importance and urgency of oranising our National Publicity Board in England and America to begin with.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

THE G. I. P. RY. BEGGARS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"If you have a complaint to make", says Dr. Johnson, "bark it out with all your might." With due deference to his caustic but good advice, I beg leave, through your bold columns, to "bark out" my chronic grievance against the management of the G. I. P. Railway. I will, with your permission, merrily do my "barking" in Cinema style.

With thundering vibrations, the Kalyan Express is rushing with a crashing speed. Hark, I hear wild screams in the next compartment! Is the train on fire? Oh, dear, no; it is only the plump blind boy screaming for alms! I suddenly feel a biting grip at my toe! Rats in the train? No, please; it is the old cripple, touching my feet to invoke charity. Rhyming and chiming of bells, and melodious music! Is the Bandman Opera Co., in? No, good Sir; it is only the Mahomedan Fakir, singing in praise of charity and, incidentally, in praise of my money-purse, in anticipation.

These are a few pictures, Sir, depicting the wild impunity with which beggars of all descriptions, are allowed to ply their trade in the Railway carriages of the G. I. P. Railway, to the great inconvenience and disgust of the public.

"Halt, Mr. Writer", a railwayman would exclaim, "Have we not posted notices in the compartments, asking you to send for the Guard-in-charge and hand these beggars over to him?" Impossible! In overcrowded carriages like yours, it is impracticable for us to fish out the Guard. Moreover, your instructions are not pertinent. How would you feel if our Police Commissioner instructed you to send for a constable whenever you find a burglar in your rooms?

Believe me, Sir Editor, that in spite of my this humourous talk, my attitude towards the Railway authorities, who manage such a huge concern, is one of respect and dmiration. And to them I respectfully appeal to remove this "beggary" nuisance, which has long been the cause of so much provoking discomfort to the travelling public.

Now, Sir, who are responsible for the existence for this chronic beggar-nuisance? The station-masters and ticket-collectors of the intermediate stations; these and these alone. These worthies liberally practise charity at their masters' expense. Not seldom, batches of counterfeit Sadhus are allowed free transit down from Bombay even to Benares! In this respect, all praise to the strict station-masters of Byculla and Thana. No beggar could dare approach within a gun-shot of their stations. I have done with my story.

"Nagpuri-Santra! Chivra Garam! Jintan! Mawa-Kalyani!" Now, Mr. Writer, who are these men that are shouting? Well, Sir, these are the vendors and hawkers of our Company. Ah, but that is another story for a separate film!—Yours, etc.,

RAJA.

BOYCOTT OF DUKE'S VISIT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—*Anent* the resolution moved by Mr. S. R. Bomanji, asking the people of India to refrain from taking any part in the functions or festivities in honour of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, during his forthcoming visit to India and carried *nem con*, I venture to make the following suggestion, hoping that it will commend itself to men of all shades of opinion.

In moving the resolution Mr. Bomanji has said, "It is no part of our function today to show any disrespect or discourtesy to the Royal Family or to any member of it." Mr. Bomanji has asked the people of India to boycott these functions or festivities only by way of protest. I would go a step further and suggest the idea of making the protest of Non-Cooperationists more emphatic by asking them to give, on their own behalf, an entertainment to the Royal Guest at any prominent place during his tour through India. This suggestion, if it materialises, will give the Indian public an occasion to show to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and the British Government that theirs is no lip loyalty to the Crown and that they have genuine grievances which have compelled them to abstain from participating in the Government functions. There can be no better messagebearer from the people of India than His Royal Highness, if he is allowed to see things in their true perspective. Of course, there is a fear that on account of pre engagements or other reasons, H. R. H. the Duke may not be in a position to accept the invitation. But at any rate, the Indian heart can apply to itself the soothing unction of having not forgotten to do its duty by a member of the Royal Family in the midst of the present political turmoil.—Yours, etc.,

"WELL-WISHER."

Rajkot, Jan. 6.

INDIA'S ULTIMATE AIM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly give publicity to the following in the next issue of your valued paper?

The last session of the Indian National Congress held at Nagpur had transacted some important work affecting the best interests of the country. The whole procedure of the Congress was watched with eagerness and zeal by every student of Indian politics At Nagpur, Mr. Gandhi again assured his countrymen that they would be in a position to get "Swarajya" in nine months, if they followed the Non-Co-operation programme. As a matter of fact, the last Congress has kept the minds of Indians at work in order that they may discern the justification for resorting to the path of Non-Co-operation to attain the predestined goal of "Swarajya."

The Liberal party in its recent deliberations emphasised that Indians should strive for attaining the goal of "Self-Government" by co-operating with Government. The Liberals are as much discontented with the existing system of Government as the Nationalists. They (the Liberals) have not even shown their full satisfaction with regard to the New Reforms. They have, however, assured the Government to co-operate with them in order to make the Reforms a success. On the other hand, the Nationalists are completely dissatisfied with the Reforms, and they have already declared their intentions to discard them. They show their fitness for complete "Swarajya." In short, "Our final aim for our country is Swarajya" is the constant cry of both the Nationalists and the Liberals. From this, it will be seen that the final goal is the same for the two sets of politicians amongst whom the country, at present, is so very sharply divided. Those who have the good of the country at heart, will certainly deplore this sort of division among the politicians of this country. But there is no nation on earth where people are firmly united.

At this psychological moment in the history of India, it is somewhat difficult for us to be firmly united. It is said that party division is significant of the fact that people have learnt to think for themselves and that they refuse to follow slavishly the dictates and teachings of one man. Mr. Gandhi has such a commendable and strong hold on the masses of India that he takes pride in drawing a large following towards his side. Even the masses devote a shred of thought to the teachings and doctrines of Mr. Gandhi.

Party system is being disliked by persons of current political thought; but events that come to pass in this country, at present, succinctly show that there will be still more political parties to mould and remould the destinies of India. The last session of the Congress has indicated to us a very strong consensus of opinion with regard to fundamental topics as the "change in the Congress Creed" and the 'non-cooperation programme.'

The ultimate aim of all the political parties existing in India is the same. Even in his presidential address Mr. C. Y. Chintamani has distinctly advocated that the ultimate aim of every Indian is 'Self-government,' and when this is the fundamental aim, what is the earthly use, I humbly ask, of having political animosities against each party? I admit, that the methods of every political party to reach the gal of "Swarajya" are quite different from each other; but cannot our well-known leaders sink their political differences into the limbo of oblivion? As it is, what do we find? We find one political party busily engaged in throwing a handful of mud at another party and thereby creating a sort of displeasure and ill-feelings in the political arena of the country.

It is, indeed, very difficulty to surmise, under the existing circumstances, about the success of Reforms. When the major portion of the people of India is entirely dissatisfied with the Reforms, it is but natural that they will meet with a complete failure. Surely, of all the periods in the annals of this country, this is the most embarrassing, for, at no time were the people of India more active in the vast field of politics than they are at the present moment. Yours, etc.

K. D. UMRIGAR.

The "Sanj Vartaman,"

Bombay, Jan. 7.

KATHIAWAR AND CUTCH MUSLEMS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To a calm observer of the political movement in India at present, what strikes most is the apathy and ignorance of the subjects of Native States towards what is going on in India. The Khilafat movement which aims at protecting their religion against foreign agression passes unnoticed with the leading Muslem communities of these States, especially of Cutch and Kathiawar. The Central Khilafat Committee will do well to send out missionaries to these places for founding branch-committees in every town and village. Lectures should be arranged at frequent intervals and polical literature circulated amongst the people. The question requires the immediate attention of the Central Khilafat Committee, which should take up the lead. It's a step in the right direction and sooner it is taken up the better.—Yours, etc.,

KANTI RAI KESHAN RAI OZA.

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter published the other day in your paper over the signature "Catholicus" in which the writer dragged in figures manufactured by his own imagination to convey impression that Major Fernandez is the representative of the Indian Catholic Community. In other words, the letter amounts to a challenge to Messrs. Ferreira and Baptista and Dr. D'Monte, if it be true that they had actually questioned Major Fernandez's nomination as being representative. I dissent from your correspondent's view. The figures quoted or rather the votes given to the gallant Major are, in no way, the criterion, because the votes have not wholly come from the Indian Catholic Community; I am confident that if the Indian Catholic, nay the whole Indian Christiain Community, were called upon to vote and voted, the result would be—

(1) Mr. Joseph Baptista.
(2) Dr. Accacio G. Viegas.
(3) Major Fernandez.
Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Solicitor.

Mr. Baptista's invaluable services are widely known and greatly praised. Good wine needs no bush. The services rendered to the City and education by Dr. Viegas in his capacity as corporator and a member of the University are highly appreciated. Both the gentlemen have made a mark. Of the work done by the others, I cannot speak in the same terms.—Yours, etc.

ANOTER CATHOLIC.

December, 18.

WHERE IS TRUTH?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When I read the Premier's strange pronouncement in your paper to-day I was both surprised and pained—surprised because his statement concerning one item is glaringly inconsistent with a former statement he made in 1917 and pained inasmuch as the Premier of the British Empire should have such a short memory. Dear sir! Need I say that I refer to his statement in connection with the restoration of thrace the majority of which as he pronounces now, is undoubtedly Christians back into the Turkish hands? Can anybody—anybody with a grain of truthfulness and honesty in him—explain how a province which was 'predominantly Turkish' in 1917 could become one, the majority of which 'is undoubtedly Christian' in 1920? (This puts me in mind of a saying 'Liars have short memory.' I believe the Premier's statement is a solemn warning to the Moderates who loudly proclaim—in and out of season—their faith in British justice and British pledges.'—Yours, etc.

G. S. D.

Poona, Dec. 29.

STUDENTS AND NON-COOPERATION.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—You will kindly publish the following few lines in your widely read paper.

Mr. G. K. N. is labouring under the false idea that Non-Co-operation is quite inconsistent with the doctrines of Islam and that there is no historical fact by which it can be shown that a particular Mussalman ever practiced Non-Co-operation. Instead of entering into arguments, I only recommend G. K. N. and those who share his opinion, to peruse the recently published book of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, "Masala-e-Khilafat aur Jaziratul Arab" or its English translation which can be had from the Khilafat Office.—Yours, etc.,

"A. F. H."

OLYMPIC GAMES.

WHY INDIAN COMPETITORS FAILED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is long since the Indian competitors, who had recently been to Antwerp to take part in the Olympic games, returned to India. That the team could not unfortunately share any credit predicted by anticipation is known to everybody. But rumours attribute the cause of failure more to the mismanagement and illtreatment tendered towards the competitors than to 'mere ill-luck'. Can the Secretary of the Indian Olympic Association clear the situation by producing trusworthy accounts and in a way to distinguish realities from rumours? —Yours, etc.

"STUDENT".

PARSI EMERGENCY CORPS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public is aware of the fact that during the last few months the Parsi Emergency Corps has been making steady progress in all the branches of Scouting.

New admissions are now and then being made to the Corps, we are put to much trouble in instructing various subjects. Consequently it has been thought proper that new admissions to the Corps should be stopped from the 2[illegible]th inst. till March or April. So the public is informed to take advantage of the short time left for admission — Yours, etc.,

RUSTAM D. TALATI,
Senior Patrol Leader P. E. Corps

Bombay, Jan. 6.

G. I. P. RAILWAY SERVICE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a little space in your valued paper for the following.

The new time-table, which has come into force from the New year, appears at a glance to be the best ever introduced by the G. I. P. Railway authorities as about a dozen extra locals are added to the previous issue; but a careful study will reveal that it fails in two aspects viz:—

(1) That it affords no better transport facility to passengers residing in the suburbs and

(2) That over-looks the convenience of the passengers arriving at junction stations from upcountry by Mail and passengers trains.

Dealing with the first draw-back it will be noticed at the outset that the running time of the locals instead of dwindling down, is getting longer. Most of the Kalyan locals take 1 hour and 40 minutes to reoch Bombay, which is undoubtely too long. Our benign Government wishes that the suburban areas should be developed as speedily as possible; but if the local service is slow, will it induce any one to leave Bambay and reside in the suburbs? What is most urgently required at the present stage is a faster service to and fro; and in order to make the Government Scheme a success, it is imperative that Kalyan and Bombay should be bridged by an hour's run.

As regards the other drawback I may venture to say that the passengers arriving by mail and passengers trains for intermediate stations will be greately inconvenienced at Kalyan Station, due to there being no connecting trains provided. These distant passengers will have to wait for a subsequent train an Kalyan from one to two hours which is unduly a long time.

The following tabulated statement of some of the through trains will show the real position.

Passenger or Due. Mail Train	Nezt local train available at.		Loss of time Hrs. Minutes
Nagpur Passenger	3-18	7-0	3——42
Nagpur Mail.	7-0	8-5	1——5
Poona Mail.	10-35	11-25	0——59
Poon Express	18-30	19-30	1——0

To overcome the above difficulties it is essential that the timing of the existing train should be readjusted and the sooner the Railway Authorities do this the better for the Travelingublic — Yours, etc,,

S. S. S.

INDIAN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.—II *

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The principal department of the Indian Railway Directorate will be that known as "Traffic" the office in charge of which should not only be one reputed for administrative capacity but also one personally acquainted with all the details of the several branches of railway work.

Rolling Stock.—The shortage of rolling stock on the Indian Railways was never more acutely felt than at present and the absence of a central controlling power to effect a fair distribution of the available stock for the transport of commerce wherever offered, is apparent. The Railway Board have not been able to make any appreciable improvement in this direction and very naturally the individual railway companies study their own interest. The Indian Railway Conference Association of private company managers have devised a system of pooling all the wagons on the Indian Railway systems, but their endeavours while good in principle, have not proved a blessing in practice, in that it involves considerable light running of vehicles to meet with the conditions under which the system is worked as shown below under the present system of pooling any given point of Traffic receives no more rolling stock for loading than under the old rules, the only difference being that a booking station, for instance Grant Road, instead of receiving 15—the allotted number —B. B. and C. I. Railway wagons will secure 15 railway wagons, each of a different system. The pooling is carried on by each railway maintaining a daily midnight balance of rolling stock in fare tonnage interchanged with its neighbours through each junction. Any Railway that finds the balance in its favour against a neighbouring line can demand of the latter to make good the difference in empty rolling stock within a specified time under penalty of a heavy fine in case of non-fulfilment of the contract. It often happens that in compliance with such a call empty rolling stock amounting to several thousands of tons are pushed forward with all haste for several hundred miles from one end of the country to another simply with a view to avoid incurring the penalty charges, no consideration of shortage of engine power or enormous accummulation of traffic awaiting despatch in the very direction in which the empty stock are run, detering their expeditious despatch. The spare stock of any railway which is comparatively slack cannot be utilized elsewhere unless borrowed by any other railway at heavy hire charges. It will therefore be necessary to pool all the Indian Railway wagons in the true sense of the term and place them under the control of one authority who will make a fair distribution of them throughout India according to the requirements of traffic. Principle distributing centres for Rolling Stock should be established at important Railway Junctions such as Mogalserai, Cawnpur, Asansole, Nagpur, Bhusawal and Guntakal with minor depoits on each of the main divisions of the railways to serve immediate requirements. A regular system of ebb and flow of rolling stock to and from these depots will be maintained, the actual number being determined according to the situation obtaining on each district or province from time to time.

Standard Rates.—Hardly any one outside the circle of railway employees has any idea of the vast sums expended by railways over their Rates Department. Each Railway while compiling its own tariff, invariably issues almost every week revised rates circulars in competition with its neighbours, until the compilation, printing and establishment charges mount into huge figures annually. Yet the result is anything but satisfactory and appears amaze to the average mercantile man and if any railway servant claims to be an expert in rates he is merely bluffing. One has only to enquire of any railway administrative offices for rates on any article to be conveyed over several railways and the charges quoted will be subject to the proviso that freight charges are subject to alteration at the booking or destination station owing to any revision of which no information is available. Files of correspondence entered into between the department and the mercantile community or outdoor staff over "Under and Overcharges" on consignments already carried and delivered only add to the general confusion or annoyance and loss to the trading public. What is whated is a General Classification of all description of goods an standard rate per maund or ton per mile applicable to all railways which should be rigidly enforced. I do not mean that no new growing industry or special classes of traffic should be encouraged with cheaper rates. Any concession extended to these should be in the shape of rebate of certain percentage of the total freight charges and not in rates.

Control of Traffic.—Under existing conditions a railway serving a seaport has an unconscionable grip on all the traffic offering, regardless of the fact that it is unable to immediately handle all the traffic, with the result that thousands of tons of goods lie at stations for weeks and month deteriorating in quality and price until the railway is in a condition to shift them. Supposing the Central Provinces and Berar have a large quantity of grain for export while the railway and port authorities in Bombay are unable to accept them it should be possible to divert such traffic to either Calcutta or Madras at the request of senders where at the time conditions are more favorable, without any additional cost to the trader, the railways concerned apportioning the earnings under regulations previously agreed upon. Any sound business man would appreciate such an arrangement and take steps for his representative to effect delivery and arrange shipping to destination.

S. T.

Orlem, Malad January 7 1921.

Part I appeared on Thursday, Jan. 6.

Correspondce Summarised.

POSTAL SMOOTHNESS.—Mr. C. K. Patel found, the other day, the Chowpatty Post Office letter-box full to the brim with letters when he had been there to put in some of his. He says one can easily take away as many letters as he likes, if he want to play a mischief. On enquiry he came to learn that same is the condition in Thakurdwar Post Office as well for the last few weeks.

SCANTY WATER SUPPLY.—"A Sufferer" surprises to see the public quite silent on this topic even though they are suffering very much. He says individual compiaints made to the Hydraulic Department of the Municipality, do not even bring forth their stereotyped replies.

BRITISH MISSION REACHES KABUL.

(Associated Press)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

A communiqué states that the British mission reached Kabul yesterday afternoon.

APPEARING ON THE SCREEN

SATURDAY NEXT

At

West-End Cinema

The Well-known British Stars

Violet Hopson

and

Stewart Rome

in

The Broadwest British Production

"Snow in the Desert"

in their latest and best role.

OUR TOKYO LETTER.

MUNICIPAL SCANDAL.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

TOKYO, Dec. 4.

The negotiations, which, as a sequel to the passage of the Anti-Alien Land Referendum in California, have been going on at Washington between Ambassador Baron Shidehara and the Department of State have resulted in the drawing up of a tentative draft of a treaty. Formal steps for the execution of the treaty will not be taken until the approval of the Imperial Japanese Government and the Foreign Affairs Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives of America have been received. A veil of secrecy is being kept up by both the Governments, and there is no immediate prospect of its being lifted, but it is surmised in well-informed circles that the exclusion of Japanese labourers from America will not be left to a Japanese Imperial decree, but will be embodied in the Treaty, or possibly carried out through the means of a federal exclusion law. Moreover, it is being prognosticated that America may not perhaps agree to grant full civil rights to the Japanese now resident in California, but instead give proper guarantees for the safeguarding of their property rights.

A Sensational News.

Hardly had a solution of this knotty problem been found out than there comes another sensational piece of news, about the so-called concessions in Eastern Siberia from the Soviet Government, by an American gentleman, Mr. Washington D. Vanderlip, acting on behalf of a Syndicate of American capitalists. No one took it seriously when the news was first flashed out to Japan and it was dismissed as another canard, an army of which has been invading us for the last few years. But the absence of reports to the contrary, and the Soviet representative's statement in New York substantiating the Vanderlip story have created considerable uneasiness in the minds of the Japanese people; and the Government also has now begun to realize the gravity of the situation. L. C. A. K. Martens, representative in the United States of Soviet Russia, is reported to have published the following cablegram received by him from George Tchicherin, Commissar for Foreign Affairs at Moscow.

"On October 22 there was announced the consumption of the deal proposed by the Vanderlip Syndicate, comprising Vanderlip, Barnt, Harry Chandler, Sartori, Le Phillips, Fishburn, Edward L. Doheny, Gibbon, Jayne, Whittier, Stewart and Braun, all Pacific Coast capitalists. The Syndicate acquires a 60 year lease of territory east of the 160th meridian including Kamchatka, an area of 400,000 square miles, with exclusive rights to exploit coal, oil and fisheries. Vast oil strata and bituminous coal deposits have been discovered in this territory. The Syndicate expects to take possession and commence operations in the spring of 1921. The same Syndicate is also acquiring a lease, with the right to purchase, of the Seattle water-front property purchased by the Tsar's Government. Negotiations are proceeding successfully whereby this Syndicate will become our fiscal agents in America, financing purchases up to 500,000,000 dollars; all purchases to be made through your office."

A declaration by Mr. Bainbridge Colby, the American Secretary of State, to the effect that American businessmen shall have to enter into deals with the Soviet at their own risk, and that the United States Government has not recognised the Soviet and does not intend to do so has had no soothing effect on the nerves of the people here. Everybody knows that the Democratic administration is standing on its last legs and in a short space of time shall have to make room for Mr. Warren G. Harding and his Republican Government. *En passant* it will not be out of place to mention that Mr. Harding's party included in its platform an unequivocal declaration for a resumption of trade with all countries with which the United States is not at War.

Japan's Fear.

Siberia is next door to Japan, and the affording there of a base of operations to a foreign nation means a loaded gun aimed at her for ever and a constant menace to the national defence of Japan. The latest developments in this connection have alarmed the Japanese press, and the tone of scepticism and sarcasm with which the accounts of Vanderlip concessions were first received has been replaced by one of suspicion and apprehension. There are many tangible assets in Mr. Vanderlip's concessions with which Japan is directly concerned. For instance, by the Treaty of Portsmouth, Japan acquired the fishing rights along the whole of the coast of the peninsula to which Mr. Vanderlip claims a monopoly. The Japanese fishermen have taken the lead in developing the fisheries of Kamchatka and, unless driven by force, they are not going to allow foreigners to come and invade their field of operations. The Tokyo Foreign Office while making full investigations into the affair has unequivocally declared in an official statement that the Japanese Government is not prepared to give its assent to an act or measure which infringes upon Japan's treaty rights in relation to Russia, or affects her vital interests arising out of geographical and other considerations. It is clear that Japan is in a position to make things very unpleasant for exploiters in that part of the world and the consensus of opinion is that it will be a very hard nut to crack for Mr. Vanderlip and his Syndicate.

Tokyo Municipal Scandal.

After weeks of dull season for want of sensational news, the Home News editors of the Tokyo journals are now more than occupied with the recent scandal in the Tokyo Municipality and the charges of graft and bribery raging about a number of Custom House officials at Yokohama. Graft and nothing but graft—is being unearthed by the police and the public procurators at Tokyo as well as at Yokohama. The morning papers with their big headlines, announcing the latest developments of these cases of corruption, contain the most interesting items of news nowadays, and the minuteness with which detailed reports of the activities of the police, the public procurators and above all the municipal officials involved, are given, reflect credit to these enterprising journalists.

For a long time, whispers had been going the rounds among the citizens of Tokyo in regard to corruption and bribery among the city officials, the ever alert police, who had been on the *qui vive* for months together, had a God-send opportunity when the partial collapse of the road leading to the recently built Meiji Shrine gave them an effective handle to probe into the matter. The untiring efforts of the Metropolitan Police with the help and cooperation of the Procurators' Office and the Preliminary Judges have brought into light the fact that not only all departments of the Municipality are affected with this contagion of corruption and bribery but a number of highly placed officials are also not immune from it. The scandal is widespread and the greatest ever unearthed in the civic life of Japan. The crux of the situation is that the corrupt men did not even spare the Meiji Shrine for which the whole nation displayed the greatest respect and to which the Young Men's Associations in various prefectures voluntarily offered their services. On account of this the resentment of the general public has reached a boiling point, and the city officials have forfeited all sympathy if there was any on behalf of the Tokyo citizens.

16 Persons Sent to Jail.

Viscount Inajiro Tajiri, the Mayor, and the two Deputy Mayors have resigned *en masse*. The poor Viscount was used as a puppet and behind this puppet the devils were predominant. Over 30 men, including members of the Municipal Assembly and contractors, have been examined by the judicial officials, and about 16 have already been sent to prison. The greatest number of those involved have connections with the Seiyukai, the party now forming the Imperial Cabinet, and it was suspected that underhand methods would be used to protect them from falling into the meshes of the law; but now it has been ascertained on good authority that premier Hara, who is also the President of the Seiyukai party, has given secret instructions to his subordinates to show no favours and concentrate all their egorts to the extermination of the corrupt officials who have been acquiring fortunes at the expense of the taxpayers. Count Oki, the Minister of Justice, when questioned if there was any truth in the rumours that his department would use his influence to protect the Seiyukai members, is said to have indignantly replied that such a charge was tantamount to a slur upon the Department of Justice. Count Oki also declared his firm determination to go to the bottom of the scandal and purge the city administration of corruption by bringing to justice all concerned, irrespective of their social or political status.

The Chinese Situation.

General Hsu Shuh-cheng—"Little Hsu"—who with a number of Anfu Club leaders had been taking refuge in the Japanese Legation at Peking since the downfall of the Anfu Club at the hands of Chang Tso-lin and others a few months ago, escaped from the Legation compound a fortnight ago and is reported to be on his way to Japan. The Japanese authorities are very much embarrassed at his sudden disappearance, and he is not likely to be allowed to land in Japan. Rumours have it that he has gone to Shanghai to join hands with the Koumingtang party, while others believe him to be in Mongolia, collecting the remnants of his demobilised army to make another coup for gaining once more his lost prestige.

The Peking Government being fully cognizant of the mettle which "Little Hsu" is made of, are very nervous at his escape. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Dr. Wu Ting Fang and Mr. Tang Shao Yi with their followers have left Shanghai for Canton to revive the Military Government, and give a direct lie to the Presidential mandate proclaiming the unification of China. It is quite within the range of possibility that Hsu Shuh-cheng, whose party before its downfall was on familiar terms with the above-mentioned leaders of the South, may go to Canton and make things unpleasant for the Peking authorities. The formal protest of the Chinese Foreign Office in connection with the escape of "Little Hsu" has had no effect on the Japanese, and Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister at Peking, is shielding himself under the International usage, according to which protection had always been given to Chinese political refugees by the Foreign Legations.

Pressed as she is on all sides for want of money, the Chinese Government is reported to have decided to reject the proposals of the China Loan Consortium, for the reason that the terms are too hard for China. This newly-formed Banking Group is to monopolise the exploitation of a weak people is to step in the shoes of the Five Power Group which, with the elimination of Germany, is now a thing of the past. Strong opposition to the Consortium is growing throughout China as the people believe that it encroaches upon the sovereignty of their Motherland. Meanwhile, the Government which is hard pressed for administrative funds for completing payments due at the end of the year, proposed to the Chinese bankers for a domestic loan which the bankers are hesitating to negotiate owing to the unstable position in which the present Cabinet is placed. Mr. Chow Tze-chi, the Minister of Finance, invited the representatives of the Banking Consortium to a reception, a few days ago, and conferred with them on the various conditions proposed by the Consortium. The representatives of the Consortium are sitting tight without paying any heed to the wailings of the Peking authorities, knowing fully well that desperation for want of funds would drive the Chinese to bow to whatever terms they may impose upon them.

Independence of the Phillippines.

The Philippine Islands are lying very near to us, and the political situation in those islands is always watched with keen interest by the Japanese. Next to China and Siberia, Philippines occupies the foremost attention of the students of Asiatic politics in Japan. After the defeat of the Democrats, in the last Presidential election in America, speculation was rife as to the possible developments in the political world of the Philippines, as the Republicans have always been opposed to a grant of independence to the Filipinos, which had already been promised by the Democratic Government of President Wilson. It appears that their ardor for independence has not been dampued even for a moment and they are even ready to fight for their rights with much more vigour than before. Mr. Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippines Senate, in the course of a speech made in the Senate, declared: "We have legislated the Republicans into a position, whereby they can't deprive us of autonomy, regardless of the Harding Administration's attitude. Every Filipino agrees with me when I say that I prefer a Government run like hell by Filipinos to one like heaven by strangers."

FRONTIER NEWS.

SURRENDER OF RIFLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

A communiqué states:—The total of rifles and fine handed in by all sections of Wana up to January 5th 1921 is Government rifles 113, tribal rifles 109, and Rs. 39,600.

The Afghan Shah Daula is reported to have helped the Jirga of anti-peace party of the tribe at Tirkho Oba, a few miles south-west of Wana plain and in the Afghan territory. The jirga asked for permission to send representatives to Kabul.

A few days ago Lala Pir Khost Mullah paid one of his periodical visits to Makin. He has now left to join Haji Abdul Razik who was last reported to be at Shakin just over the Afghan border and west of wana.

NON-CO-OPERATION IN DHULIA.

(From Own Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Jan. 5.

A very crowded meeting mostly consisting of students was held at Dhulia on Wednesday, the 5th inst. Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar and S. A. Dange of Bombay addressed the guardians and students explaining the Congress-Resolution with regard to school-students and emphasising the need of National Education.

The president of the meeting, Mr. V. G. Javadekar, announced that a national school will shortly be started by Mr. Ogale, who has resigned after fifteen years government service as a teacher in Training College.

An Allahabad correspondent writes:—On behalf of Mr. R. Venkat Ram, journalist, of Bombay, Munshi Nawal Kishore, Pleader filed a suit against the Nationalist Journals, Limited, Allahabad, in the Subordinate Judge's Court on Thursday praying for a decree against the defendant company for a sum of Rs. 1,900 and costs, in connection with his contributions to the "Independent" during 1919 and 1920.

The Government of India have decided to include "Syrup Cocillana Compound" in the list of preparations containing opium and morphia, the importation of which may be admitted by Collectors of Customs under the Customs Circular No. II of 1911.

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Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pains in your Chest, a Cold on your lungs, or any Throat or Lung trouble; write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions and benefit yourselves before it is too late.

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CATTLE—THE LIFE OF AGRICULTURE.

PLEA AGAINST SLAUGHTER OF COWS

LETTER ADDRESSED TO M. PS.

The following is a copy of the circular letter which Mr. K. S. Jussawalla, Hon. Secretary, All-India Cattle Breeding and Protecting Association, 5 Ryland Road, Hampstead, London, as addressed to the members of both the Houses of Parliament:—

Your are no doubt aware that India is at the present moment passing through a phase of acute political unrest. The causes underlying this unrest are many and various and they will constitute a lively subject of discussion in Parliament in its present sessions.

India is an agricultural country and its agriculture is not only the main source of its revenue, but also the mainstay of fully 95 p.c. of its population. The actual condition of agriculture in India is, however, far from reassuring. Of the total area of land dealt with in recent agricultural statistics published by the Government of India for 1916-17, it would appear that, while 229,708,000 acres were under crops, as much as 158,100,000 acres were not under cultivation and were returned as culturable waste and fallow. The Non-Utilisation of these potential food-areas is to a considerable degree responsible for the abnormally high cost of living which is pressing heavily on the slender resources of the Indian peasantry and is thus furnishing solid grounds for the existing political disaffection with its menacing complications. Considering the huge acreage lying fallow and the undoubted richness of the Indian soil, it is no exaggeration to say that, given proper conditions of development, India would not only be able to satisfy her own needs but also contribute largely towards easing the situation created by the present world-wide shortage of food-materials.

Of all the factors perpetuating the back-

SLAUGHTER OF PRIME-COWS.

wardness of Indian agriculture, the one that has been least noticed by the Indian administration, has been the most insidious in its operation and the most far-reaching in its effect, namely, the depletion of the stock of cattle in India by the promiscuous slaughter of prime-cows for the marketing of cheap beef. It is well known that the very life of Indian agriculture is cattle. The primitively equipped Indian tiller of the soil gets motive-power for his plough from cattle and his fields are irrigated by water drawn from wells and rivers by means of cattle, while transport of agricultural produce is carried on extensively by cattle. Yet it is a fact that a very large number of prime-cows is every year killed in India, thus causing a progressive decrease of live-stock available for agricultural purposes. Beef is an essential item in the diet of the British Army in India and it has been computed that the needs of the British garrison in India on a peace strength account for more than 100,000 head of cattle per year. I have already brought to the notice of the authorities that the needs of the British garrison can be very well met by imported frozen meat from Australia. India needs cattle so badly that any addition to Army Expenditure due to substitution of Australian for Indian beef will be of no consequence. India can well afford the extra charges.

Official statistics regarding live-stock in India are unfortunately not carefully gathered. The Secretary of State for India in reply to my letters on the subject, confessed that "the statistics of live-stock in British India are not sufficiently accurate for inclusion in the abstract." I also sought information as to the number of cattle slaughtered every year for food and the reply from the same quarter was to the effect that "the receipt from market and slaughter houses are not shown separately in the various reports No figures are available as to the number of cattle used annually in India for food—Export of meat is not separately recorded in the Indian trade returns."

HIGH RATE OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.

While the number of cattle used annually in India for food is left undetermined in government statistics, it is very clearly reflected in the chronic backwardness of Indian agriculture. That such backwardness is the direct result of lack of cattle will be seen from the extent to which cattle are used in India for the irrigation of fields and a further result of the killing of prime cows is shewn by the high rate of infantile mortality in India.

(1) Acres.

47,966,000—Total area of land irrigated.

18,931,000—Area irrigated by waters drawn from wells and rivers by means of cattle.

(2) Comparative table of figures showing the rate of infantile mortality per 1,000 births in various cities of the world that of Bombay being the highest.

Sydney 59 per 1,000 births.
Adelaide 60 per 1,000 births.
Copenhagen 92 per 1,000 births.
New York 102 per 1,000 births.
London 110 per 1,000 births.
Paris 125 per 1,000 births.
Bombay 329 per 1,000 births.

A question that may naturally arise is that if prime-cows are so important to the Indian economy of life, why do cultivators and breeders in India sell them to be slaughtered for meat? The answer lies in the fact that there is a great shortage of grazing grounds and peasants find it impossible to maintain their live-stock. It has to be mentioned that both the landlords and the land authorities of the Government of India have been since a long time back, converting grazing grounds in parts of the Country into Forest land.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Hindus who constitute the majority of the Indian population are opposed to the killing of cows on religious grounds. That their religious objection to cow-killing is fundamentally sound from the economic standpoint, will be abundantly clear from what I have written above. Very recently the Mussalmans of India who constitute another large block of the Indian population, have publicly identified themselves with the movement for the prohibition of cow-killing (particularly prime-cows) in India. Thus, while any step towards the preservation of live-stock in India would appeal strongly to Hindu religious susceptibilities, it will also give satisfaction to all other classes of the Indian population.

In conclusion, I beg to urge upon you the importance of this question to the ultimate pacification of India. My representations to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State for India as Hon. Secretary to different associations for the last thirty-two years, have so far been without any success. In putting the matter before you, Sir, I make bold to hope that it will receive your serious consideration.

I beg to suggest that it is a matter which might be made the subject of Parliamentary interpellation. I shall be glad to know your view on the subject, and to supply you with pertinent facts and figures, if you will be good enough to ask questions in Parliament on this important subject.

HE—"For Goodness sake Louise, Don't Back up against that Margin Line or you'll fall out of the picture!"

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THE CAUSE OF MUCH SUFFERING.

When the Bowels are clogged the waste matter decays and ferments and enters the blood, and is carried to all parts of the body, producing Headaches, Biliousness, Sleeplessness, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and various other ailments disturbing the Heart and Nervous System, and if continued is liable to cause inflamation of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. Mothers, especially, should guard the health of their children, and inculcate regular habits from infancy. As a family remedy for Costiveness, Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have a wide reputation. They are mild in their action, causing neither weakness nor sickness and do not gripe, and may be used by old and young, weak and strong. They are a perfect blood purifier and a positive and permanent Cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

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